





## In South Laos, North Cambodia

## Allies May Use Guerrillas To Hit Foe's Supply Lines

By William Beecher

SAIGON, July 12 (UPI)—Allied strategists are planning to use the enemy's own tactic—guerrilla warfare—to try to frustrate North Vietnam's efforts to develop an alternate supply route for its forces in Cambodia and southern parts of South Vietnam.

Since the fall of Prince Norodom

## B-52 Bombs Kill 200 Reds Near Khe San

(Continued from Page 1) Captured by Viet Cong near the Anker Wat ruins in Cambodia. The two were identified as Xavier Baron, of Agence France-Presse, and Miss Lydie Nicaise, a free lance with French television. Cambodian villagers told a French source that they saw the Viet Cong open fire on the two as they approached the ruins.

The villagers said one was wounded in the stomach and the other in the leg, but they could not say which received which wound. French sources in Phnom Penh said the two went to the ruins despite warnings.

The capture of Mr. Baron and Miss Nicaise brings to 20 the number of correspondents now missing in Cambodia. In addition, three correspondents have been killed and three released after capture.

TV Men Prisoners  
PARIS, July 12 (Reuters)—Three more French television journalists have been captured by Cambodia's Communist forces, France's television network reported here today.

It said the three men—identified as René Puisseuseau, Raymond Meyer and Alain Clement—were captured in an ambush near the Angkor Wat two or three days ago.

## Italy Choice Is Andreotti

(Continued from Page 1) ped down in a conservative plot to bring about early elections in the hope of weakening the parties of the left. It is known that influential Christian Democrats and other anti-Communists are in favor of general elections and believe that the recent wave of strikes and the consequent economic disruption would result in a conservative backlash at the polls.

The immediate cause of Mr. Rumor's resignation was the decision of the Socialist party to consider alliances with Communists in the new regional administrations of Tuscany and Umbria. Socialists and Communists have been collaborating in many cities and provinces, but Mr. Rumor and his backers contended that this partnership must not be broadened.

The issue of Socialist-Communist collaboration will again be the crucial point for Mr. Andreotti as he tries to form a new government. The dominant factions in the Christian Democratic party, and the two other groups in the center-left coalition, the Unitarian Socialists and the Republicans, insist that the Socialist party and its present ties with the Communists rather than establish new ones.

## World Youth's Peace Panel Has Stormy Session

UNITED NATIONS, July 12 (UPI)—Three of the World Youth Assembly's discussion groups set off a debate of global issues today but the Peace Commission, in which scuffling developed and fist-fights threatened Friday, was stalled by continuing unparliamentary turbulence.

Hajia Fawaz, a Palestinian refugee whose election as chairman of the Peace Commission brought the group to the verge of violence, was forced to liberal use of the gavel and roughhoused chairmanship to keep a semblance of order.

Under Mr. Fawaz's persistent guidance, however, the Peace Commission did succeed in electing participants from Guinea, Cuba, Pakistan and East Germany as rapporteurs, whose job will be to prepare the final group report.

Some youthful participants shared the feeling of more mature observers that the Peace Commission may never get around to adopting any kind of report before the youth assembly's adjournment next weekend.

Sihanouk as Cambodia's chief of state on March 18 and the allied incursion into former Communist sanctuary areas along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. North Vietnam has taken several steps to open a new route for ammunition, weapons and food.

The first step, on April 29, was to seize the town of Attapeu, in southern Laos, commanding the upper reaches of the Se Kong, which flows southwest into the Mekong River. Since then, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops have taken a number of towns and villages along the Se Kong and farther south along the Mekong River in Cambodia.

United States, Laotian and Cambodian officials, in an effort to prevent this waterborne route from becoming a successful substitute for land routes closer to the Vietnamese borders with Laos and Cambodia and the former sea route providing access through the Cambodian coastline, have been developing plans on a number of possible actions.

Alternative Plans  
Recent interviews with well-placed sources in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos indicate serious consideration of the following allied countermeasures:

• An expansion of so-called irregular-force activities in southern Laos to ambush and harass North Vietnamese truck parks, transshipment centers and barge and sampans movements along the Se Kong. These operations would be carried out by Khe Sanh and Laotian forces, and already operating from bases in the Boloven Plateau in southern Laos.

• Formation of similar irregular forces in northern Cambodia to conduct comparable harassing actions. Presumably the guerrilla units would be drawn from among soldiers of Cambodian extraction who were trained by the United States Special Forces in South Vietnam and are currently fighting for the Lon Nol government around Phnom Penh. There are now roughly 3,000 such troops in Cambodia from whom volunteer guerrilla fighters could be drawn.

• Employment of such special units to provide detailed radio reports for American bombers based in South Vietnam and Thailand when lucrative targets are spotted by small teams of trail-watchers.

• Expansion of South Vietnamese river patrol activities up the Mekong River at least to Kratie in Cambodia and perhaps as far north as Stung Treng, only about 30 miles from the Laotian border. Scores of fast, heavily armed patrol boats have recently been turned over to the South Vietnamese by the United States. They now operate primarily in rivers and canals that crisscross the Mekong Delta area in South Vietnam.

"None of us feel that these steps will close the enemy's new routes to logistical traffic," said one ranking American planner. "But they will make it very costly for the enemy and make it difficult for him to compensate for what he has recently lost."

In the early stages of the war here the enemy was the master of guerrilla warfare while the United States, with its comparatively slow-moving infantry divisions, tanks and artillery, thrashed about in search of the elusive foe.

But in some aspects of what has become the Indochina war, the roles have at times been reversed. In Laos, for instance, American sources in Vientiane say the war has been "North Vietnamese" over the last two years. More and more, unaggressive local Communist troops of the Pathet Lao movement have been relegated to the mission of supplying and supporting two conventional North Vietnamese divisions, the 312th and 316th.

With their tanks and artillery, these divisions have been bound to the roads in Laos, while Mao and Laotian Communist forces, led by Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, trained and supported by the American CIA, have been the principal opponent in northern Laos, protecting the approaches to Vientiane and Luang Prabang.

Other guerrilla forces have operated against the North Vietnamese complex of roads and trails in southern Laos, known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, to call in American bomber strikes and to stage hit-and-run attacks against logistical units. Many of the CIA specialists in this work are former members of the American Special Forces who learned their trade in South Vietnam.

Djakarta Raids Reds  
JAKARTA, July 12 (AP)—Security authorities have smashed an underground Communist network and arrested several of its leaders, the official Antara news agency reported today.



STUDENT RETREAT—Demonstrators trying to evade tear gas thrown by police climb over fence at Saigon University.

## U.S., Vietnamese Demonstrators Tear-Gassed

## Saigon Police Break Up Peace March

By Ralph Blumethal

SAIGON, July 12 (UPI)—South Vietnamese police, using tear gas, broke up a march by South Vietnamese students and a group of Americans who came here to assess the peace movement.

Three American news correspondents and about 30 Vietnamese students were arrested in the encounter near the United States Embassy.

The newsmen were released after their film was confiscated. The students were reportedly released later.

Members of the American delegation had announced they would postpone their scheduled departure from Saigon until the students were freed.

One correspondent, George Watson, of the American Broadcasting Company, was slightly injured when he was hit in the head by a tear-gas canister. Other injuries were reported in the wild scramble that followed police intervention.

"It was one of the most brutal police actions I've seen," said the Rev. Paul Moore, Episcopal Bishop of New York, chairman of the American delegation. "I was horrified by their methods."

The delegation included the Rev. David Hunter, deputy general secretary of the American Council of Churches; Rabbi Balfour Brickner,

of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association; Sam Brown, co-chairman of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and several other religious and civil rights leaders and students. They arrived here last

Sunday to study the Vietnamese peace movement.

They met briefly with Sam Berger, Deputy U.S. Ambassador, but said they were turned down on requests to meet with Premier Tran Thien Kiem or other South Vietnamese officials.

The Green Berets, troops of the U.S. Special Forces, who were the first U.S. fighting men in Vietnam early in the 1960s, will be phased out of South Vietnam by the end of this year, according to reliable military sources.

In their heyday, the Special Forces in South Vietnam numbered about 2,700 men and commanded a 45,000-man mercenary army of hill tribesmen and ethnic Cambodians, Chinese and Vietnamese. They ran more than 60 remote posts, primarily along the rugged border with Laos and Cambodia.

Starting in mid-1967, the Green Berets, so known because of their headgear, began turning over a few camps to South Vietnamese authorities.

By the spring of last year, seven camps had been transferred, the mercenaries in them being given a change either to stay and join the regular military or go home.

Most reportedly stayed. But in the past 18 months, the Special Forces have turned over all but a handful of posts and are under orders to complete the transfer by December, the sources say.

The reasons for this sudden acceleration appear to be varied. One ranking military man said the move was designed to end the use of mercenaries, to clarify and simplify the South Vietnamese command lines, and to de-Americanize another phase of the military effort.

Displeased by Shooting  
Another source suggested that the displeasure of U.S. commanders over the circumstances surrounding the alleged shooting in the summer of 1969 of a Vietnamese double agent employed by the Green Berets was a major factor in the rush order to the Special Forces to complete their work and move out.

Special Forces headquarters in Nha Trang refused a recent request for an interview. In past years the Green Berets have been eager to respond to similar inquiries.

Special Forces experts in counterinsurgency warfare first came to South Vietnam in 1962. They were on loan to the Central Intelligence Agency, which wanted to set up border posts to spy on and occasionally harass North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units moving from Laos and Cambodia.

About two years later, when the mission became too big and too expensive for the CIA to hide, it was turned over entirely to the under Army financing.

Many military analysts regard that program as one of the most successful in the entire war effort. And yet, the men of the Special Forces have managed to be controversial both within and outside the Army.

Within the Army, some generals criticized the creation of an elite force, as separate and better than other Army units. Others decried the fact that the Special Forces attracted the more talented and imaginative men, who the critics felt were needed in the Army.

## U.S. Aid Seen To Israel on Problems

(Continued from Page 1) meets with Israel, evidently because the U.S. government would rather keep the moves secret to avoid severe responses from the Arab world.

Israeli Embassy officials refused all comment. The Newsweek article said in part: Asked about the Newsweek account, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said: "We have made it clear that we are not going to comment on this type of speculative report."

Landing Craft Shipped  
WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco disclosed today that the Soviet Union has begun shipping to Egypt, amphibious landing craft that could be used in an offensive against Israel.

"We have noted quite recently there has been a shipment of amphibious equipment," Mr. Sisco said.

Mr. Sisco was interviewed on a television program. Asked by one interviewer whether Egypt was getting ready to cross the Suez Canal into Israeli-occupied territory, Mr. Sisco carefully avoided any implication that Egypt was mounting an operation involving the use of Soviet landing craft.

"I don't say that, but I certainly will agree with the judgment that the balance does not tip against Israel. The heavier Soviet involvement" had "affected" the balance but not tipped it, he said.

He estimated that there were 8,000 to 10,000 Russians in Egypt today and reported recent "substantial" increases in arrivals of Soviet ships and cargo planes. Moscow, the State Department official said, "has been deriving substantial advantage from the present turmoil in the area."

He "must weight that against the risk of this thing getting out of control."

Saudi Airliner Hijacked to Syria; Plane Released  
BEIRUT, July 12 (Reuters)—A Saudi Arabian Boeing-707 airliner with more than 113 people on board landed here tonight after being hijacked at gunpoint to Damascus.

Passengers said on arrival here that the hijacker, named as Fahd bin Abdul-Habib, threatened the American pilot of the airliner, which was on a scheduled flight from Saudi Arabia to Beirut, over Turkish air space.

The hijacker ordered the pilot at revolver-point to fly to Damascus. The plane obeyed, although he knew Saudi flights over Syria were banned because of a quarrel between Syria and Saudi Arabia over a pipeline.

When the plane landed in Damascus, the passengers said, the hijacker fired a few rounds in the air and a Syrian car drove across the tarmac and took the man in custody.

The passengers said the hijacker was killed by his Syrian captors before being whisked away in the car.

The hijacker was believed to be a Saudi. His motive was not immediately known, but Syrian authorities said earlier in Damascus that a detailed statement on the incident would be made tomorrow after investigation was completed.

## Bringing Tel-Aviv Denial

## Egypt Says Troops Raided Israelis Across Suez Canal

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters)—Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal tonight and raided Israeli settlements on the eastern bank, causing heavy casualties, a military spokesman here announced.

The spokesman said two groups of soldiers crossed the waterway from north and south of El-Shati and swept enemy positions with machine guns and grenades, inflicting heavy casualties.

The spokesman said the Egyptians crossed the canal at 10 p.m., taking the Israelis by surprise. The Israeli troops were outside their shelters when the Egyptians opened fire. This considerably raised their casualties, the spokesman said.

Despite the intervention of Israeli planes, artillery and armored reserves, the Egyptian units returned safely to their bases with all their equipment, the spokesman said.

Israeli Denial  
In Tel Aviv, however, an Israeli military spokesman denied the Cairo report.

"None of our positions underwent any sort of commando attack, and none of our men clashed with the Egyptians on our side of the canal," he said.

Observers here noted that several past crossings initially announced by the Egyptians were later confirmed by Israeli military authorities when pieces of equipment, leaflets or an occasional mine were found in a deserted sector of the waterway.

But none of those crossings was reported here to have involved combat between Israeli and Egyptian troops.

The Israeli spokesman also said several Katyusha rockets were fired tonight from Lebanon into the area of Nahariya, one of Israel's leading holiday resorts. Israeli radio said people in the town, on the Mediterranean about six miles from the Lebanese border, took refuge in shelters. First reports said there were no casualties among the population of 20,000 nor among tourists.

This is the first time Nahariya has come under Arab fire since the end of the June, 1967, six-day war.

Earlier today Israeli artillery blasted targets in Lebanon after two Katyusha attacks from across the border.

Israeli Jets Over Canal  
TEL AVIV, July 12 (UPI)—Israeli jets blasted Egypt's Suez Canal forces today and also hit Jordan in reprisal for attacks on Israeli frontier settlements, a spokesman said here.

It was not disclosed if Russian-built SAM missile sites were among "other military targets" besides launchers and run bases—attacked today by Israeli planes raiding along the canal.

In Cairo, a spokesman said that Egyptian heavy artillery pounded Israeli positions in the canal area today.

The spokesman said Egyptian troops in the southern sector of the canal opened heavy artillery fire on Israeli "armored vehicles attempting to take advanced positions" across the waterway.

"Two Israeli armored vehicles were destroyed and their occupants killed," the spokesman said.

He said Egyptian forces did not suffer any casualties in the canal zone air attacks, which went on intermittently for 45 minutes.

An Amman spokesman said Israeli jets started diving cars on a main road in the North Jordan valley today. One civilian car was damaged but there were no casualties in the Israeli strafing, the spokesman reported.

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Official sources here would not say how the offer was made. But observers said that it was obviously through a third government.

Judging by the date of Mr. Meir's interview with L'Express, the offer must have been made about a week before the Egyptian president's visit to Israel, which was scheduled with Soviet aid in settling up the SAM-2 and SAM-3 missile complex only 15 miles west of Suez Canal.

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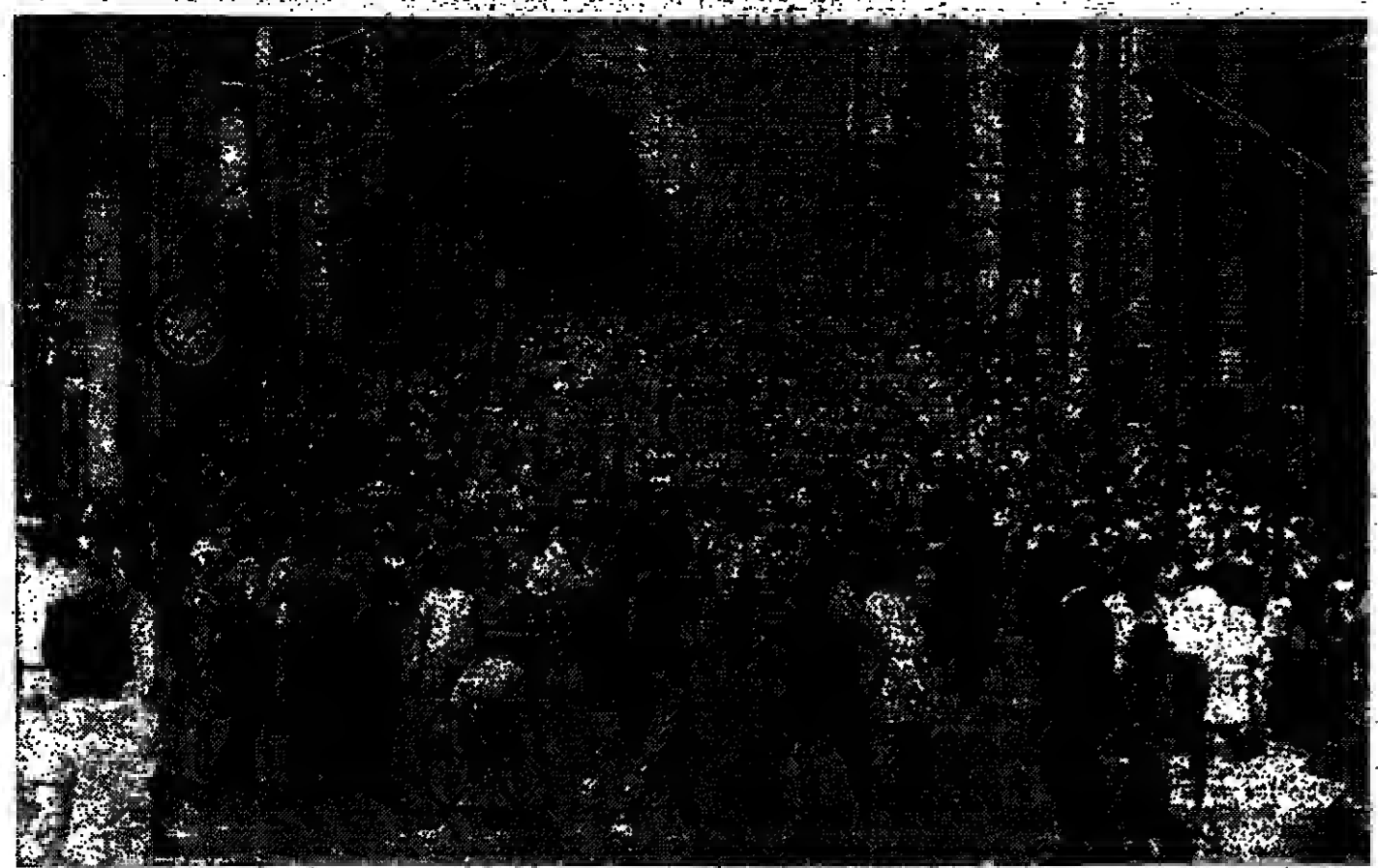
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New York's Fifth Avenue became a pedestrians' paradise Saturday during an experimental ban on vehicles.

## The Day the Pedestrians Took Over Fifth Avenue

By Murray Schumacher  
NEW YORK, July 12 (AP).—The pedestrian was king along midtown Fifth Avenue yesterday, but some merchant princes were not so sure this was good for business.

This situation was created by Mayor John V. Lindsay's experiment to cut pollution and noise and make life more congenial by banning automobiles along Fifth Avenue from 42d to 57th Streets, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Thousands of men, women and children—with their dogs and bicycles—flocked to the temporary promenade and expressed overwhelming pleasure as they walked down the middle of the avenue. No horns

blew. Few gasoline fumes assailed them. The loudest noise was conversation.

As the mayor walked along the avenue to see the results of his edict, he was repeatedly applauded—and even cheered a few times.

"I'm for anything that will get cars out of the city," said Joseph Sheering, a mechanic, in a fairly typical comment.

But Allan R. Johnson, chairman of the board of Saks Fifth Avenue, was not happy about the experiment that has kept even buses off the avenue.

"It is still too early to tell for sure," he said. "But so far it's disturbed shopping—and for the worse. We're getting a few more tourists. But our regular

customers—the kind that go above the main floor—are much less."

Less pessimistic was Leonard Hankins, executive vice-president of Bergdorf-Goodman. "He said," "So far so good. We'll know more about this in a couple of weeks. We mean to be very, very fair."

3 More Test Days.

The plan is to continue the experiment for three more Saturdays, unless accountants show that among the sounds muted was the music of cash registers.

"We want to measure the impact on trade and commerce," said the mayor as he was surrounded by pedestrians. "We want to get the impact on traffic, the impact on pollution and

the impact on peace of mind."

His chief aides produced information to show that so far as pollution and public security were concerned, the experiment was doing well. And interviews with policemen indicated that traffic was not being unduly disrupted.

"So far it's fun," said the mayor. "My guess is we'll help shopping."

He said this after Donald Kennedy Patton, his commissioner of commerce and industrial development, produced a survey of 1,000 people that indicated that 71 percent of those interviewed favored the experiment and that the remainder either had no opinion or were opposed.

## Contrary to Expectations

## Survey Finds More Blacks Moving to Suburbs in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Contrary to all expectations, migration to suburbs by U.S. blacks appears to be increasing sharply.

Each year since 1964, it is now coming clear, an average of 85,000 black parents and children have made the move. For the whole decade of the 1960s, the total number of black out-migrants is more than 800,000.

That is small compared with the 4 million whites who poured into the suburbs in the same period, but what is striking about the black migration outward is that it is apparently rising rapidly while the growth of black population in central cities appears to be falling off just as sharply.

In 1968, the Kerner Commission estimated that the black population of cities was growing at least eight times faster than that of suburbs. Now, recent studies show, it is growing only three times faster—in part, because of accelerating black outward movement.

Kerner Commission Seen

The rising black migration could provide the first contradiction of the Kerner commission's widely-shared conclusion that the nation's splitting into separate societies, one white suburban, the other black urban.

Or, more pessimistically, it could mean that central city ghettos are piling out over city lines into inner suburbs, less able to provide services to the poor. Or it could mean both.

A full answer must await detailed 1970 census data, still a year away. But in the meantime, a new study offers a tentatively optimistic conclusion.

"Blacks finally appear to be moving throughout the metropolitan area in something like the way that other immigrants did before them," says the study, a copy of which has been secured by The New York Times.

"We can anticipate a gradual decline of the younger black generation in the central city, its emergence in the inner suburbs, and, as black income increases still further, its entry in today's outer-suburban areas."

Black Heads Study

This study, by David L. Birch of the Harvard Business School, was commissioned by the Committee for Economic Development, a distinguished business and academic research body. It will be published after this month.

The 41-page study, "The Economic Future of City and Suburbs," notes the present imbalance of black population in cities, 60 percent of the U.S. population, but only about 5 percent of the suburbs. While about 12 percent of the U.S. population lives in cities and only about 5 percent of the suburbs are black.

The 21 percent city number has been rising, while the 5 percent suburban figure has remained steady.

"If this pattern were to continue," Mr. Birch writes, "the central cities would become dominated by a black population isolated from the rapid expansion of economic

## Flag as a Vest, Too Much Sleep: 40 Days in Jail

LEWISVILLE, Pa., July 12 (Reuters).—John Dettie, 19, was sentenced here to 30 days' imprisonment for wearing the United States flag as a vest.

City Judge Ken Moran, however, gave him the alternative of raising the city hall flag for 10 days instead of going to jail. The youth accepted. But he overslept the first day and the judge doubled the sentence to 40 days. He is now in jail.

## UAW Joins Plea For Gas Engine Ban by 1975

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—The United Automobile Workers joined six conservation groups yesterday in urging Congress to set air pollution control standards so tough they would banish the internal combustion engine from auto within the next five years.

A letter delivered to members of the Senate, the organizations proposed a clean air plan they said "would guarantee every American a safer, cleaner atmosphere by 1975."

They called the air pollution control bill already passed by the House "ridiculously weak" and said rival proposals of the Nixon administration and Senator Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, were also less than "the minimum provisions acceptable."

The letter was dispatched by conservation groups ranging from the National Audubon Society to the newly organized Zero Population Growth. Others signing the letter were the Sierra Club, Environmental Action, Friends of the Earth, the Wilderness Society and the big auto union.

## New Bedford Shots Kill Black, Wound 3

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 12 (AP).—A black youth was killed and three other blacks injured last night by shots fired from two cars driven through a racially troubled area here.

It was the third successive night of violence.

## Gallup Poll

## U.S. Negroes Unimpressed With Nixon's Performance

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., July 12.—Statements by Negro leaders that President Nixon has little support among the U.S. black population are borne out by survey results compiled in six consecutive measurements over the past four months. The Gallup Poll reported yesterday.

These findings show that only one Negro in four approves of the President's performance in office, whereas six in ten whites approve.

Disapproval is most pronounced among young Negro adults (those in their twenties), and among Negroes in the North.

Confidence in the Nixon administration is far greater among Negroes in the South, with disapproval virtually matched by approval.

A total of 826 whites and 822 Negroes were interviewed in six surveys conducted during the four-month period, March 20 through June 22. Although little significant difference was noted between the surveys, they were combined to provide a large enough statistical base for comparison purposes. All interviews were conducted in person.

This question was asked, as in all previous surveys since Mr. Nixon took office:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the findings:

Views of Whites (Nationwide)

Approve . . . . . 59%

Disapprove . . . . . 29%

No opinion . . . . . 12%

Views of Negroes (Nationwide)

Approve . . . . . 26%

Disapprove . . . . . 55%

No opinion . . . . . 19%

Views of Negroes (North)

Approve . . . . . 14%

Disapprove . . . . . 68%

No opinion . . . . . 18%

Views of Negroes (South)

Approve . . . . . 38%

Disapprove . . . . . 42%

No opinion . . . . . 20%

Views of Negroes By Age Groups (Nationwide)

Disapprove . . . . . 21-29 years . . . . . 23%

Disapprove . . . . . 30-49 years . . . . . 58%

Disapprove . . . . . 50 & over . . . . . 26%

The results of the latest (June 19-22) survey, based on the nationwide opinion of adults of all ages, show 55 percent expressing approval of the President's performance in office, 31 percent disapproving, with 14 percent undecided.

This approval figure is four points down from the percentage recorded in the previous survey (May 22-25).

## Agnew Doesn't Foresee Day When He'd Seek Presidency

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—

In an interview aboard a plane flying from Denver to Washington, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said he does not at present foresee the day when he might run for President—and he suggested that after leaving public office he might want to become a television commentator or a newspaper columnist.

Here is a partial transcript of the interview:

Q—There has been speculation lately that the White House has asked you to soften your language, ease your rhetoric, change your style. Is there any substance to those stories?

A—There isn't any substance at all to those stories. There's been no contact at all, either direct or indirect, from the White House in that respect.

Q—Sen. Peter Dominick (R., Colo.) said last week he thought your choice of adjectives had not been calculated for calm discussion of issues. Do you feel some of the things could have been expressed differently?

A—Well, what you say could always be expressed in a way that would be less provocative of controversy. I would have to say that for the most part, nearly in every case, I would not change the way I've said what I said. And I think the emphasis that's been put on my rhetoric, as it's mistakenly called, is a political tactic that has been utilized by my political critics and by some of my critics in the media to create an impression that I am more acerbic than any other person who speaks today. In a recent speech I tried to show that wasn't the case.

Some of the things that are written about me in the columns are much more inflammatory than anything I've ever said, and I tried to point that out.

Q—You are cast now as the administration's hard line man. Is this the role you expect to play during the campaign?

A—I have the political alignment for the administration. I wouldn't say this is a hard line role in its entirety, but it certainly is to some extent a partisan one. I'm the person who has to respond to attacks on the administration's record and point out errors and inconsistencies in the position of our opponents. Now this may make a more hard line stance than a person would normally have.

Q—Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) has referred to you as "an upstart man of no standing whatsoever." How do you feel about that?

A—That's pretty bad rhetoric, isn't it?

Q—Does such a thing upset you, or have you become used to this kind of criticism?

A—Well, of course, no one likes to be called an upstart, certainly no one who holds a national office, and I don't like it, but I think sometimes we must realize that these opinions come out of the heat of anger. . . . I just think that he's a little upset because his opinions seem to be held in great respect only by a very few people who are going down that same path of despair that he apparently is devoted to.

Q—Do you see yourself one day running for President?

A—I don't see it at the present time. As I said, my only purpose is to be supportive of the President, President Nixon. That's what I'm here for and I find it a very stimulating and challenging job. And I've been in politics long enough to know that is a very transitory occupation. People's fortunes go up and go down from day to day, and to project where a person could be in the realm of public popularity even a year from now is an exercise in futility. So I have no ambitions of that sort. . . .

## On Dividing the Country

(Continued from Page 1)

All black people have a persisting identity of interest? I think not. Such an assumption demeans each group because it consequentially overlooks variations of opinion among the individuals who comprise each group. It implies that the natural divisions which occur because all young people do not have the same ideas, or all black people do not reach the same conclusions, or all poor people do not see a common escape from poverty, are unimportant and must be subverted to a uniform set of standards for that particular group. The amazing thing is that these standards are promulgated by people outside the group who are often old, white and fairly well-to-do. Those who stereotype the opinions of groups see America as a mosaic made up of hostile minorities, each of which they encourage to demand: "What's in it for me?"

## Legless Driver

For Getaway Car

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP).—

A legless Vietnam veteran has been accused by police of being the getaway driver for a purse-snatching team that preyed on women at Kennedy Airport.

Police at the airport said they arrested Ramon Delgado, 21, yesterday, along with two alleged confederates and charged them with assault and robbery and possession of stolen property.

Mr. Delgado, who lost both legs in combat in Vietnam, drove a car with hand controls that are designed for use by leg amputees, police said. They said the license number of his car was reported by witnesses after two early morning robberies of women in line at an airline terminal bus stop.

And I think you will agree that it never seems to be enough. The divisions that are dangerous are divisions that set young against old, black against white, poor against rich. These are not divisions based on conviction and disagreement over ideas. These are divisions encouraging prejudice and rejecting the productive examination of ideas which are actually shared in many cases by the groups set against one another. The encouragement of these coldly exclusive alignments does a disservice to our free system because it separates people on the basis of what they are rather than what they think. Tomorrow, the old cannot be young, the white cannot be black, and few of the rich will be poor. That leaves a rather dubious basis for compatibility. But tomorrow, the air can be pure, the slums can be gone, and the world can be at peace. It can happen only through the combined efforts of young and old, black and white, rich and poor.

We will never come together on our common purposes of equal opportunity, individual freedom and social justice by insisting that there is only one road to these goals—and smothering debate by falsely evoking an ideal of unity.

Division and dissent, even traveling under the pejorative label of "divisiveness," can be constructive forces for orderly change, and I for one intend to defend the principle as I take part in the process.

This article by Vice-President Agnew was written as a Topics column for The New York Times.

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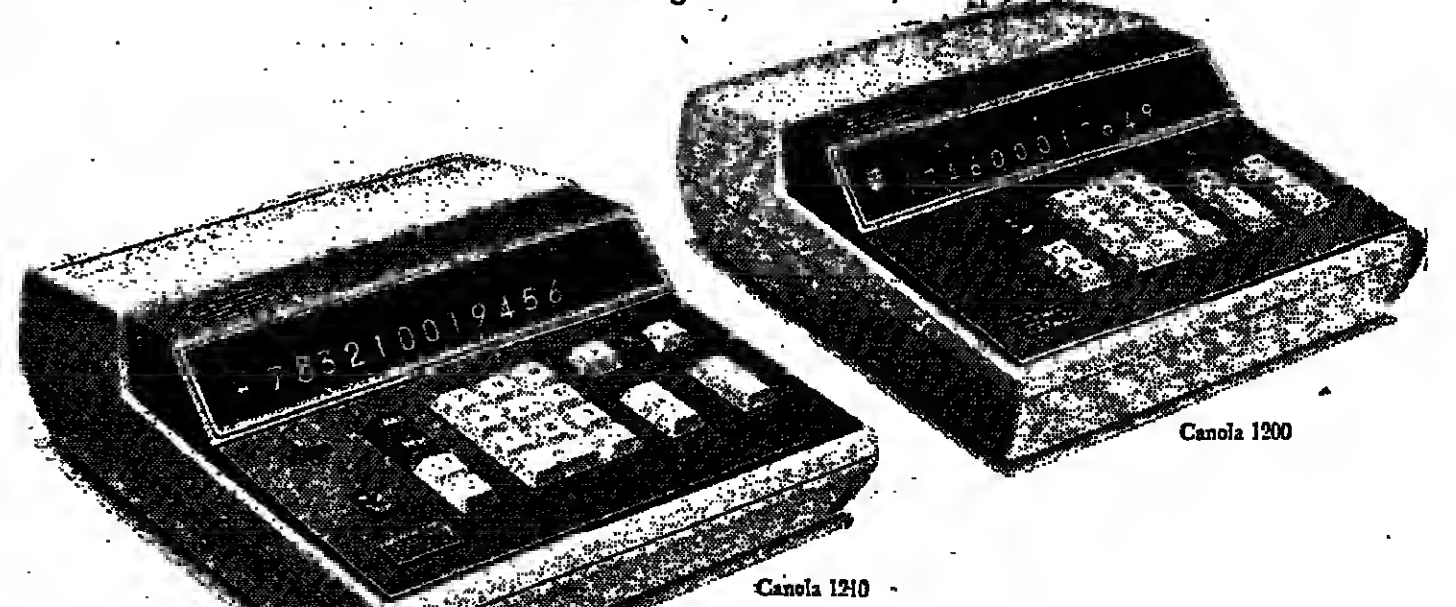
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Obituaries

Munoz Grandes, Franco Aide and Friend

MADRID, July 12 (AP)—Capt. Gen. Augustin Munoz Grandes, 74, who led Spain's volunteer Blue Division in fighting against Russia in World War II, died yesterday in the Generalissimo Military Hospital here.

Mr. Munoz Grandes, a vice-president in the Franco regime from July, 1937, to July, 1967, and a former chief of the general staff, died after a long illness which had hospitalized him for more than a year. He had been operated on for a perforated duodenal ulcer in 1961 and in 1965 for a kidney ailment.

He retired from active military service on Feb. 7, 1966.

Mr. Munoz Grandes was perhaps the closest friend of the Spanish chief of state, Gen. Francisco Franco. The two were considered Spain's most prestigious soldiers.

Witnesses said tears appeared in the eyes of Gen. Franco when he paid his last tribute today to Gen. Munoz Grandes. The body lay in state in the General Staff Building.

Mr. Munoz Grandes, who for a while was seen by many as Gen. Franco's possible political successor, also had been vice-president of the Spanish government, minister of war, secretary-general of the Falange and vice-president of the Council of the Realm.

Nazi Ruler Adolf Hitler awarded Mr. Munoz Grandes Germany's Iron Cross and its oak leaf cluster for his bravery in fighting the Soviet Union in World War II.

Much of his military career was spent in African wars. He formed the Harkas, Moorish cavalry units which helped win the Rif war in the 1920s and later were active in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Munoz Grandes was caught in Madrid at the outbreak of the civil war, in 1936. He was seized by the Republicans and sentenced to death before a firing squad. Some credited the U.S. Embassy in Madrid with saving his life. Three months later he escaped to the Nationalist forces of Gen. Franco.

He was one of Gen. Franco's key officers in the war.

Mr. Munoz Grandes was also Spain's war minister and as such he was decorated by Gen. Matthew Ridgway with the U.S. Legion of Merit.

He is survived by his wife, Maria Galilea, and a son, Augustin Jr., an officer in the Spanish Army.

Mr. Munoz Grandes' funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 a.m. at the cemetery in Carabanchel, the Madrid suburb where he was born into the humble family of a barber. As a young man, the future Spanish hero graduated from the Infantry Academy in Toledo, in 1915.

L. Wolfe Gilbert  
LOS ANGELES, July 12 (AP)—  
L. Wolfe Gilbert, 85, composer of



Augustin Munoz Grandes

York book publishing firm of Duell, Sloan & Pearce, died after a heart attack here Friday. He was 64.

Among the authors his firm published were Erskine Caldwell, John O'Hara, E. E. Cummings, Archibald MacLeish, Robert Edmund Jones, Frank Lloyd Wright and Dr. Benjamin Spock whose "Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care," published in hard cover in 1946, became one of the best sellers of all time. He retired in 1963.

S. H. Hofstadter

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT)—Samuel H. Hofstadter, whose opinions and polemics set judicial milestones at frequent intervals during his 37 years as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court, died of an apparent heart attack in his sleep on Friday. He was 75 years old and had been in retirement since Dec. 31.

André Lurpat

PARIS, July 12 (UPI)—André Lurpat, 86, known as one of the pioneers of modern architecture, died yesterday at his home in suburban Sceaux after a long illness. Mr. Lurpat, a member of the Academy of Architecture, designed many notable works of architecture, including the first modern school at Villejuif near Paris, the Church of Mauberge and various sports stadiums.

Clinton L. Rossiter, 52, Dies; Noted U.S. Historian, Teacher

ITHACA, N.Y., July 12 (NYT)—Clinton L. Rossiter 52, historian, political scientist and professor at Cornell University, was found dead yesterday in the basement of his home here.

The 52-year-old scholar and educator had been reported missing Friday morning by his family. Yesterday, his son, Caleb, 19, found him dead on the floor of the basement, fully clothed.

[The cause of death was listed following an autopsy as cardiac arrest, the Associated Press reported.]

In "The American Presidency," the historian declared that the presidency was "one of the few truly successful institutions created by men in their endless quest for the blessings of free government."

Standard Textbook  
This book was published in 1956, has been translated into 30 languages and has become a classic on the presidency. It is used as a standard textbook in colleges and universities both here and abroad.

Another of Dr. Rossiter's works is "Seedtime of the Republic," published in 1953.

George Allen, U.S. Diplomat, Is Dead at 66

Helped Iran and Tito Withstand Soviets

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI)—George V. Allen, 66, the career diplomat who was ambassador to Iran and then to Yugoslavia during those countries' tense post-World War II relations with the Soviet Union, died yesterday after a heart attack at his farm at Durham, N.C.

He was given his first ambassadorship to Iran in 1946.

There were rumblings that the Soviet Union would not pull out its troops, who were there under a 1943 treaty, Andre Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the UN Security Council, suggested that Iran pull out of its Azerbaijan Province and let the Soviet Union take control of the region's oil supplies.

Iran stood firm, and several months later Soviet troops left the country. Mr. Allen was credited with the major role in bolstering Iran against Soviet pressure.

In 1948, Mr. Allen returned to the United States to serve as assistant secretary of state for public affairs. His major responsibility was to expand Voice of America broadcasts in Europe to match the barrage of Soviet broadcasts.

By the end of 1948, he was sailing for Yugoslavia and new problems. Yugoslavia was in the midst of its break with the Soviet Union, and his job was to encourage Mr. Tito in his disagreements with the Soviets. He was there for three years.

His next post was as ambassador to India, and he was credited with helping to improve U.S. relations with India as that country struggled through its early years of independence. He later became assistant secretary of state for Western, South Asian and African affairs, during the warming feud between the Arabs and Israel.

Following a short ambassadorship to Greece, Mr. Allen was appointed director of the U.S. Information Agency in 1955, and served until 1960. He then was president of the Tobacco Institute Inc. until 1966, when he returned to State as director of the Foreign Service Institute.

Book Wins Prizes  
For "Seedtime of the Republic," Dr. Rossiter won the Bancroft Prize, the Woodrow Wilson Award of the American Political Science Association and the Institute of Early American History and Cultural Studies for his "best book in the field of early American history."

Dr. Rossiter wrote many books and articles on American history, politics and democratic institutions, and he won numerous prizes for them.

Over the years, he had taught or lectured at more than 50 colleges and universities here and abroad. He made a lecture tour of Africa in 1959 and spoke in Asia in 1961, 1962 and 1968.

Dr. Rossiter had been on the faculty at Cornell since 1946.

Probe Begun In Gaillard's Death at Sea

SAINT-PIERRE, France, July 12 (UPI)—Maritime officials launched an investigation today to determine the cause of an explosion and fire that killed four people aboard the yacht of former French Premier Felix Gaillard.

Mr. Gaillard, 50, was one of the victims. His burned body was found yesterday off the coast of the Isle of Jersey after a 36-hour search.

The body was brought back to France today and taken by ambulance to Mr. Gaillard's home town of Barbezieux, near Cognac.

Maritime officials said that debris recovered from the yacht, the Marie Grifone, showed a fire and explosion had taken place.

They theorized that Mr. Gaillard stayed aboard with Dominique Clavier, a young friend, to fight the fire when it broke out. Two other women companions, who were also killed, apparently boarded a dinghy and waited alongside the yacht.

Officials said that wounds and burns on both Mr. Gaillard and Mr. Clavier indicated an explosion occurred and blew them into the water. The two women were believed to have been knocked out of the dinghy and drowned.

Careful Yachtingman

Friends of Mr. Gaillard said he was a "meticulous" sailor who had his craft checked before and after each voyage.

Mr. Gaillard had gone alone to the Isle of Jersey Wednesday, pick up his three companions and bring them to Saint-Pierre to join his wife on a vacation.

Mr. Gaillard, who was premier during the Fourth Republic, from Nov. 6, 1957 to April 15, 1958, will be buried tomorrow.

He had been active in politics for 25 years and recently was a leading figure in the Radical party, holding a seat in the French Parliament.

He was a close friend of Gaullist Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas in spite of his leadership in opposition to the Gaullists.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard, who wed in 1954, had four children.

R. Laporte, 58, Is Dead; France's Ex-Consul in N.Y.

PARIS, July 12—Raymond Laporte, 58, a career diplomat who was French consul general in New York City from 1955 to 1963, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Mr. Laporte was considered a good friend by many Americans in public and private life. Although he had resigned his active diplomatic career because of a falling out with President Charles de Gaulle, Mr. Laporte still held the rank of minister plenipotentiary in the French diplomatic service.

A native Parisian, Mr. Laporte was educated at the Lycee Condorcet, a prestigious secondary school, and took a degree at Paris's Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. He began his career in diplomacy as a consular official in Geneva in 1937.

At the start of World War II, he volunteered for French Army duty. He was captured by the Germans, who held him for four years.

After the war, he was a secretary at the embassy in Warsaw and later counselor in Athens. From 1952 to 1955, he was a ranking aide in Paris to Maurice Faure, secretary of state for foreign affairs in three cabinets.

After retiring from the diplomatic service, Mr. Laporte helped set up a southwestern France orientation center for young executives about to be sent abroad.

Survivors include his wife, the former Marie-Josée Wachsawsky, and three daughters: Catherine Laporte, Mrs. Antoine Lesgeres and Mrs. Jonathan Randall, whose husband is a European correspondent of The Washington Post.

State of Emergency In Indiana Riots

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 12 (UPI)—A state of emergency was imposed today after a night of disturbances in a predominantly Negro district of this Lake Michigan city.

At least two policemen were injured and about 12 persons were arrested on charges of looting and possession of dangerous weapons. Mayor Conrad Komonczak declared a state of emergency, ordering a dusk-to-dawn curfew, and prohibiting the sale of alcohol.

Negro Is Dayton Mayor  
DAYTON, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—James McGee, a Negro lawyer, was appointed mayor of Dayton Saturday when his only rival, Mike Lukan, a labor leader, withdrew.

Turkey Bars Hunt for Ark On Mt. Ararat

7th-Day Adventists Stymied by "Security"

ANKARA, July 12 (AP)—Citizens' security reasons, Turkey has refused permission for an American expedition to search for Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat, in East Turkey.

The expedition, organized by the Search Foundation of Washington, D.C., applied last April for permission to climb Mount Ararat with excavating equipment this summer.

They resolved to subject eight members of the 11-man team to a 10-day training course in Turkey this month.

Ralph E. Lenton, the expedition's chief, said that Turkish Interior Ministry officials told him permission was being refused for security reasons and that the officials did not elaborate.

Mr. Lenton, a Briton who works with the Arctic Institute of North America, is attempting to have the decision changed by applying to the Turkish Foreign Ministry, so far without success.

Mount Ararat looms 15,948 feet over the heavily forested Taurus-Bitlis range, and large sections of the mountain are a militarily restricted area.

However last year a six-man search expedition climbed Ararat with simple tools and removed several pieces of hand-hewn wood from under a glacier at the 14,000-foot level of the mountain.

Search spokesmen say the wood has been variously dated as from 1,500 to 5,000 years old.

In a press release issued this year the Search Foundation said it made no claim "as to the identity of this artifact." But members of the expedition make it clear they hope to be able to identify the wood as the remains of Noah's Ark.

According to the Bible's Book of Genesis, Noah's Ark landed on "the mountains of Ararat" at the end of the Biblical flood.

The Search Foundation receives substantial support from the Seventh-Day Adventists, a fundamentalist Christian denomination. The original find was made in 1955 by Bernard Heaverly, a Frenchman who owns a demolition company in Bordeaux, Mr. Navarre, is connected with the Search expedition and was to have joined the field team this summer.

Astronauts Fear Morale Wanes, Standards Dip

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 12 (AP)—Two members of America's next moon-landing crew are worried that a "dissolving of standards" may result among space workers preparing Apollo 14 for flight because of employment layoffs.

Apollo 14 Commander Alan B. Shepard, first American in space, said Friday he is concerned that "cutbacks in the space program which caused layoffs, may lead to poor workmanship at Cape Kennedy."

"I think we would be naive if we didn't assume that people are unhappy," astronaut Shepard said. "If you say, 'Well, I won't be working here tomorrow; why should I worry about that little screw I just dropped down there?' We would all be naive if we didn't admit that this situation exists somewhere in the system."

"The people at the Cape," said Lunar Module Pilot Ed Mitchell, "are dedicated as they are, can't help but be a little edgy when they see the fellow next to them get laid off his job and wonder: if they're next."

Asked if he thought the lack of morale could have caused the Apollo 13 accident in April, the lunar module pilot said he would leave that up to other officials to decide.

He said that he was in charge of the war prisoners and that he knew 28 of them were killed, including one or two women.

[The mayor of Hiroshima has ordered an investigation into the assertion that 28 Americans died in the Hiroshima bombing, Reuters reported.]

Guard Says 23 GIs Died at Hiroshima

TOKYO, July 12 (UPI)—A former warant officer in Japan's imperial army said today that 23 American war prisoners were killed by the atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima in 1945 a week before the end of World War II.

Hiroshi Yamaguchi, 55, a member of the Japanese military police during the war, said that he was in charge of the war prisoners and that he knew 28 of them were killed, including one or two women.

[The mayor of Hiroshima has ordered an investigation into the assertion that 28 Americans died in the Hiroshima bombing, Reuters reported.]

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Five More Greeks Sentenced; Total During Last Week Is 26

ATHENS, July 12 (AP)—An anti-regime leader and allegedly arranging for persons sought by police to flee the country.

Three others, Charalambos Theodorou, 34, a law graduate, got 20 years; Nicholas Panovos, 31, an electronics engineer, 12 years; and Nicholas Yamakopoulos, 21, a mechanic, five years.

All three were described by the prosecution as members of the "Pan-Hellenic Liberation Front" (PAM), led by exiled ex-cabinet minister Andreas Papandreu, whose objective is to topple the Athens regime.

The five are among 37 persons being tried for allegedly belonging to various Communist-oriented resistance groups.

The five appeared in court without defense lawyers. Several defendants have dismissed their lawyers over the past three days following the conviction of a lawyer, was accused of distributing

Biologists Plan to Hunt 'Morag,' The 'Monster' of a Scottish Lake

LONDON, July 12 (NYT)—Is Morag fact or fiction? A group of 25 aquatic biologists have announced an expedition to the Scottish glens and a six-week hunt to see if Morag, a sea monster, exists.

This project is the biologists' contribution to European Conservation Year and is the first, major and serious attempt to view what villagers say is the huge hump-backed beast that moves through Loch Morag, the deepest lake in Britain.

Since 1895 villagers and fishermen have claimed sightings of the monster, called "Morag" in folk songs and poems, but scientific interest was not stirred until last August, however, when two fishermen saw a "monster" on the loch.

"The two fishermen were out the loch when they saw a black, brown hump moving toward their boat through the water," Elizabeth Campbell, an aquatic biologist and member of the Morag expedition, said at a London news conference. "The hump was about 18 inches above water-level and a huge dark shape could be seen below," she added.

Last August, Duncan McDonnell, who was one of the fishermen who said he saw the creature, said: "I do not believe it came to attack us and I do not think it is a monster. I think it is some sort of overgrown eel."

U.S. Tourists Back in Paris, But They're Spending Less

PARIS, July 12 (NYT)—With Charles de Gaulle out of office, American tourists are back in Paris, but they're spending less.

The original find was made in 1955 by Bernard Heaverly, a Frenchman who owns a demolition company in Bordeaux, Mr. Navarre, is connected with the Search expedition and was to have joined the field team this summer.

Hotel people agree that American bookings should slightly exceed the records achieved in 1963 and 1964. After 1964, there was a lag, which was all the more upsetting to the French because it accompanied a boom in American travel to other countries.

The tourism officials attributed this in part to France's reputation as an expensive place to visit, but also to the chill in French-American relations, which reached bottom in 1967, when Gen. Charles de Gaulle's attitude toward the dollar and toward Israel outraged many Americans.

The following year, American tourism fell 15 percent, beginning a gradual recovery, upsurge of May, Robert Vernay, director of the Meurice, Prince de Galles and Grand Hotels, says that quite a few of his regular clients wrote to say they would never return while "that man" was president.

All these clients have come back," Mr. Vernay said in an interview, adding that he thought they had been a little childish.

"The typical American doesn't give a damn about the politics of the Dominican Republic or Greece," he went on. "But he has a very simple conception of France — 1958, 1959 and so on. He felt as though he'd been betrayed by his mistress. I think the American press failed in its duty to explain French policy. Anyhow we're on the good road now."

Mr. Vernay, who recently returned from a European hotel convention, reported that pinhead reports were reporting a decline in the American travel market, making a fast economy tightening tour.

This was confirmed by Charles Segal, a sales director for American Express. He was frankly disappointed with results of the agency's Swinger Tour, which offered a fast economy sightseeing tour.

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مكتبة الأمل



## EC Entry Veto Hinted

## France Gives Britain Warning In Monetary Reform Program

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 12 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who has warned Britain that the Common Market's entry into the monetary reform program would be quashed again if it persisted in its currency to fluctuate widely as part of a world monetary reform.

The declaration shows the extent to which the French are opposed to moves now being debated in international councils to make monetary adjustments easier. Proponents led by the United States say that this would make the monetary system function more smoothly after the disruptions of the last three years.

The declaration further points up the importance of the monetary issue in the entry talks that opened June 30 in Luxembourg, even though this is not among the specific problems to be thrashed out by the negotiators.

It is reminiscent, in some respects, of the defense issue in the membership talks of 1961-63, which were ended by a French veto after the British agreed at Nassau to buy American Polaris missiles.

Mr. Schumann, who is generally considered to be in favor of British membership, delivered his admonition on June 28 in a speech that was not publicly reported at the time. An account of the speech appears in the French business weekly *Entreprise*, and the foreign minister confirms that it was meant as an official statement of policy.

Ever since the devaluation of the French franc and the upward revaluation of the West German mark last year, monetary authorities have been trying to work out ways to encourage governments to adopt greater currency flexibility.

Authorities of ten nations—the United States, Canada, Japan and seven West European countries, including France—decided last week in Paris that they would go slow on this reform, a concession to France, but that they would pursue their studies with the possibility of achieving results in 1971, a concession to the United States.

A widening of the range over which currencies may fluctuate is one of three options the authorities decided to keep open, as part of the new monetary exercise. Roy Jenkins, chancellor of the exchequer under the former British Labour government, had come out strongly in favor of this.

Fixed Parities

The monetary system is based on fixed parities. Currencies are permitted to fluctuate up to 1 percent above or 1 percent below the value of the franc fixed by a government. This is done through market intervention by the central bank. If a country finds it can no longer maintain the rate because of a "fundamental disequilibrium" in its economy, it adjusts its parity either upward or downward.

Under the option now being studied, governments would be permitted to support their currencies within a range up to 3 percent above or 3 percent below parity. Two other possibilities are being considered as part of the reform package: "legalizing" transitional floating rates; following precedents set by West Germany and Canada in freeing their currencies from a fixed peg and allowing them to drift in value under the controlled influence of market forces; and setting up a system that would encourage "prompt and timely" parity adjustments of up to 3 percent a year.

In the current deliberations, the new Conservative government, apparently sensing French sensitivity, has not taken a position.

In his speech, Mr. Schumann referred to the recent agreement by the Common Market countries not to widen their currency range in the fluctuations between one and the other of the six currencies.

"If by chance," he said, "the International Monetary Fund should suggest enlarging currency bands tomorrow, the United Kingdom could not at the same time agree to maintain its candidature for the Common Market."

## Pope Pleased By Release Of U.S. Bishop

ROME, July 12 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI expressed pleasure today at the release of a U.S. bishop, Cardinal John J. Walsh, who had been held in East Germany since his arrest in 1968.

The pope said that the decision to sign of better days.

Addressing a crowd of pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the pontiff stressed the Roman Catholic Church's goodwill toward mainland China.

The pope's short but apparently carefully prepared remarks were interpreted by diplomats and other observers here as an overtone for talks between the Vatican and the Chinese government.

Earlier, the pope had rebuffed a request from the Chinese government to allow a personal message from the pope to the 79-year-old American bishop, who is now in a Hong Kong hospital. The pope's message, which was a special apostolic blessing, was delivered by a Chinese priest.

## Bishop Talks to Family

HONG KONG, July 12 (Reuters).—Bishop John J. Walsh spoke today to his family in Cumberland, Md., for the first time since he was released on Sunday after spending 12 years in a Hong Kong jail.

A spokesman for the hospital where the bishop has been resting said that he spoke by telephone to his family members and to his 94-year-old mother.

He thanked them for their letters and the letters which he sustained him while in prison, the spokesman said.

Bishop Walsh, the last Roman Catholic missionary to leave China, had been held on espionage and sabotage charges.

## Drug Racket Tipped in U.K. With 2 Arrests

LONDON, July 12 (UPI).—Action on an anonymous tip, British customs officers today seized 407 pounds of cannabis flower in mail packages shipped to Liverpool aboard an Indian freighter.

Police arrested two men in two separate swoops at London's Gatwick Airport and the St. John's Road quarter. The arrests, police said, smashed a major drug-smuggling racket between India and Britain.

The cannabis haul, the third largest in the past two years, is worth \$96,000, according to police estimates.

Customs officers, members of the re-month-old drug squad, checked the drug haul aboard the Indian ship soon after it anchored at Liverpool. They followed the suspect to a warehouse in suburban London today, where they seized their first arrest.

Another person was arrested as he fled into London from Spain, police said.

## U.S. Youth Held in Rome

ROME, July 12 (UPI).—Italian police here today charged a young American with illegal possession of LSD and suspicion of drug-running throughout Europe, police said today.

He was identified as Elliot Neal Kuler, 21, of Brooklyn, arrested today when police found a vial of LSD in his possession. More drugs were found in the search of a small car at Mr. Kuler's home, police said.

## Police in India Kill Pro-Mao Terrorists

HYDERABAD, India, July 12 (P).—Police shot dead two terrorists in Andhra Pradesh today, police said. The police chief said yesterday that the men, Venkateswara Sanyal and another, were pro-Maoist revolutionaries and had been in the search of a small car at Mr. Kuler's home, police said.

## A Flying German Prince Tangles Briefly With Soviet Jet Fighter

BONN, July 12 (Reuters).—A German prince's brief encounter with a Soviet jet fighter over Communist territory has defense officials in confusion.

Prince Christian of Baden's sports plane, buffeted by a course in bad weather, drifted into East German air space today.

The West German Defense Ministry believed the Soviet jet was warning shots at least, even if it did not actually fire at the prince's plane.

But the prince denied this. He told reporters the Soviet fighter merely circled his plane, wagging its wings to instruct him to show it and land.

Prince Christian ignored the instruction and instead, changed course sharply for the West where two U.S. Air Force Phantoms escorted him to the rescue and escorted him safely to Munich Airport.



RELEASED.—The three Americans seized in East Germany Friday are shown in Luebeck, West Germany. Left to right: Steven Stoller, Sanders S. Ergas and Douglas Terry.

## U.S. Student Trio Strolled Through 'Death Strip' Mines

FRANKFURT, July 12 (AP).—Three American students who innocently walked through an East German border minefield spent nearly 36 hours in Communist custody and were forced to buy clothes, including a pair of "burgundy colored, iridescent pants," according to one of the trio.

In a telephone interview from Hamburg, yesterday, where the three are staying after their release Friday night, Douglas Terry, 19, of Rockaway, N.Y., said: "In the process of looking across the border we ended up across. It was a good experience but I don't think we'll be going back for a while."

Mr. Terry, Sanders S. Ergas, 19, of Rockaway, N.Y., and Steven Stoller, 19, of Scarsdale, N.Y., are touring Europe and were driving toward Copenhagen Thursday afternoon when they stopped at a suburb of the West German Baltic port of Luebeck.

"We saw the border right nearby and thought we'd take a look across," Mr. Terry said. "A West German border guard told us we could look across if we went behind some nearby houses."

"We didn't realize a three-foot high fence right behind the houses was the border so we went across in the direction of a big iron fence about 10 feet high and started to take pictures."

He said it did not occur to them they were in a mined border "death strip." "There was a sign on the small fence saying 'halt' but we figured it would be more than that if it was the border."

Then, an East German patrol truck pulled up. Border guards covered them with automatic weapons and forced them into the truck.

"At first we were really worried," he said. "We didn't know what to do or say or what was going to happen to us." After being searched a series of interrogations began in which Terry said "they told us we were in trouble and were spies."

"They weren't too happy with us," Terry said, "but we told them we

were against the war in Vietnam and the U.S. action in Cambodia. They liked that and one policeman said: 'You for freedom, we get you out fast.'"

The three long-haired Americans had started the East German guards, Mr. Terry said. "All I had on was a pair of torn shorts, no shirt or shoes. They couldn't believe it, they were stunned, they laughed and pointed and said 'Beats!'"

Before being taken to the railway station to be returned to the West on Friday the East Germans first took them into town to buy clothes.

"It was clear either we bought clothes or we didn't go back," Mr. Terry said. "They made us buy 10 U.S. dollars worth of clothes each and I got a shirt that felt like it was made of paper and those burgundy, iridescent pants and some clogs (a type of wooden sandals)."

While at the police station Mr. Terry said they clowned around a bit singing rock songs and strumming imaginary guitars and their guards seemed amused. U.S. Consulate officials met them in Luebeck.

## U.S. Admiral Lands French Navy's Role

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—An American admiral last week called cooperation with the French Navy in the Mediterranean "outstanding" despite the French withdrawal from the military end of NATO.

Rear Admiral Pierre N. Charbonnet Jr., the director of Fleet Operations Division at the Pentagon, said in answer to a newsman's question that the French Navy operates "just like part of the team."

## Traffic, Pollution, Concrete Spoil Life at Rome's Beaches

ROME, July 12 (NYT).—One of the summer pleasures of Rome used to be the nearness of the beaches. No longer.

Nerve-racking hours are now wasted in the traffic battle to reach the seashore, a mere 15 miles from the city's western outskirts, and to return home again.

At the seaside, Romans find an encyclopaedia of environmental decay—severely polluted water, oil smeared on the gray sand, litter, eyesores in concrete and dying pine trees that no longer give shade.

July ten years ago, a resident of Rome could dash to the seashore by car during the customary three-hour lunch break, have a refreshing swim, dry off in the shade, and be back at his desk in the city by 4 p.m.

Traffic Ends Fun

The city's chronically congested traffic has put an end to this lunch-by-the-sea routine, which through the 1950s was practiced by thousands daily. On weekdays and Sundays it is a major effort even to reach the city terminal of the railroad that links Rome with its closest beach, Ostia.

On Sundays, from June to September, there is still an exodus from Rome to the coast, but it is mainly for the sake of getting out of the city rather than of getting into the sea.

All the beaches near Rome have been declared unsafe these last few days. Health authorities have warned that water extending five to ten miles on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber River and at least three miles offshore is dangerous. No beaches have been closed, however.

Infections Increase

According to the local press, infections picked up in that beach area have caused the incidence of typhoid fever, and hepatitis to climb to near-epidemic proportions.

Raw sewage and industrial wastes that the Tiber pours into the sea just north of Ostia have soiled Rome's bathing beaches. Tankers stop at Munticino, a former fishing port at the Tiber's mouth, to supply refuse in the Rome area. Frequently, large oil slicks float on the sea after some tanker flushes its empty holds offshore in violation of international rules.

Ashore, real estate developers during the last few years have taken almost all the space not occupied by swimming-changes, private beaches, restaurants, seaside clubs and villas. About the only place where a Roman still can come close to the sea near his city without having to pay is a 7,000-foot section of the former royal hunting reserve of Castel Fusano that President Giuseppe Saragat has turned over to the public for its enjoyment.

Pines Waste Away

The pine groves along the seashore used to look solemn with their umbrella-like crowns that provided protection from the noxious sun. Now the pines look sickly, and many are wasting away.

All along Italy's coastline, pinegroves are dying. The breezes from the sea that continually spray the pine groves carry not only salt water, but also particles of petroleum products and poisonous industrial wastes. The death of the pines is in turn causing erosion of the coastline.

Rome has drawn up plans to clean the Tiber, the main source of pollution in the area. But the first sewage treatment plant will not function before 1975, and the money for it must yet be voted.

## Collections Curtailed

## World Fashion Crisis Gives Troubled Italy Bad Season

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, July 12.—The general crisis that's affecting the fashion industry all over the world has been hitting Italy even harder.

Here the Italians have had to cope not only with the drop in hemlines but also with domestic issues such as strikes and a recession in textiles. Salaries went up on Jan. 1 by 27 percent, then fabrics also jumped by 15 to 20 percent, which means an overall raise of 40 percent—and that's considerable in a sector of the industry where overhead is big and mark-up relatively modest.

As the high-fashion fall-winter collections are being shown this week, Alberto Gardella, head of the press office of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Nazionale, said that many Seventh Avenue manufacturers failed to show up because they, too, went through a very bad season back home.

The other confusing factor is that there are too many so-called high fashion houses in Rome—50 in all—when in fact only 15 or so could be considered as true creators. A great many of those houses subsist through private arrangements with major fiber firms who are only too glad to keep them going by supplying them with free fabrics and publicity. In fact, the whole picture needs boiling down and that's just what may happen this season.

To cope with that bad economic situation, many houses are pulling their horns in and showing shorter collections. Patrick de Burel is not alone at all but he denied that he was out of the race. He said that he's closing down temporarily prior to expansion plans.

SUI, according to Mr. Gardella, the situation at street level is even more chaotic in this country where shops in the medium-priced bracket between 30,000 and 50,000 lire (\$3 to \$45)

are used to selling on the installment plan. In Rome their main customers are civil servants, and in Turin Fiat employees. All those shops will have to raise their prices by 40 to 50 percent and figure out new banking arrangements, taking into account the high 12 percent interest rate.

Nevertheless, all economics aside, there's no question that long skirts are in—and Rome, in blistering heat up in the nineties, is full of girls dragging long gypsy skirts around. Even Uppim, one of the cheapest department stores in town, has racks full of attractive gypsy dresses priced at 7,500 lire (about \$1). It's getting so that it takes guts to wear a short skirt now, especially around fashion circles, and the only nice way to chicken out is to stick to pants.

The high fashion collections got to a slow start this week with the major designers showing only next week. Valentino will show last on Wednesday night. Gucci was a nice sideline to the fashion season and a visit to their collection is really a bow to the establishment. Dr. Aldo Gucci, head of the clan, was proudly showing around the new upper-floor part of his chic boutique on Via Condotti. He explained that one of his three sons, Paolo, is the designer of the new line of clothes and that he really likes very simple lines—"but quality, my dear, quality."

All the couturiers who have shown so far went for long midis to maxi skirts, and the strongest general influence is Oriental. Capucci, in an al fresco showing in the courtyard of the lovely Etruscan Museum, had girls wrapped around in soft Grecian togas or Persian miniskirts. Carosa had hooded burruses, fur-lined and made of silk. His lame brocade suits had Persian carpet motifs. Tiziani (real name Evan Richards from Texas) had a dinner party on his terrace after his collection which included very good, softly tailored coats and the right quota of glitter dresses to please his Palm Beach clientele.

## Peru Estimates Quake Damage At \$507 Million

LIMA, July 12 (UPI).—The Peruvian government yesterday officially estimated the damage for the May 31 earthquake as \$507 million and said 150,000 homes and 1,400 schools were destroyed.

Reconstruction will take at least two years, government spokesman Augusto Zimmerman, director of the National Information Office, said. He said 1.7 million of Peru's 13 million residents were affected by the earthquake. More than 50,000 persons were killed.

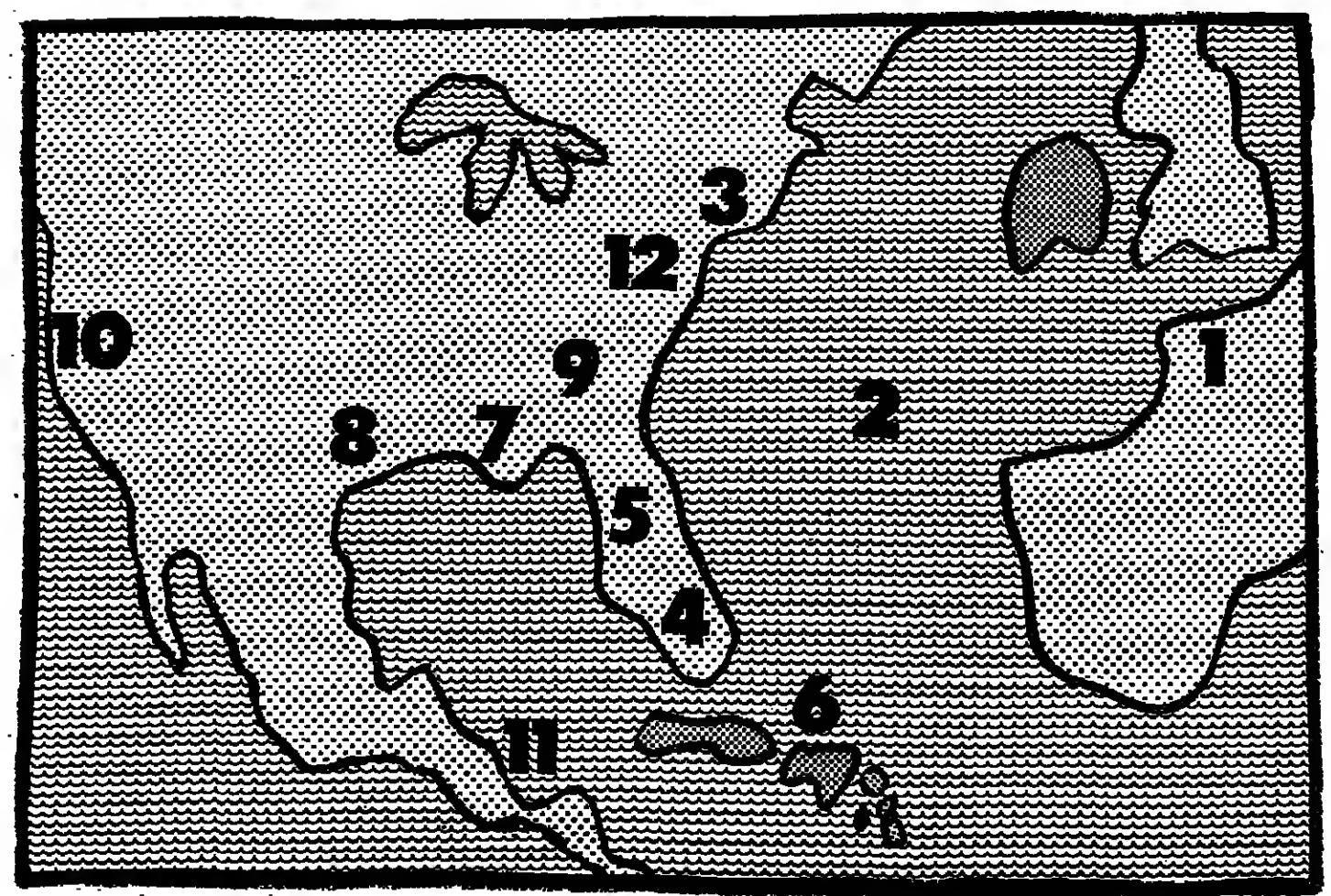
The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have been asked for \$158 million for the disaster relief program, Mr. Zimmerman reported.

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# The Mideast

## 1.—Israel Now Faces A Grave Challenge

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM (NYT).—“We are not as impressionable as we were back in 1967,” an Israeli official said over the heavy, North European lunch that officials here offer their guests and that is as little suited to Jerusalem’s scorching climate as the black kaftans of the Hasidim.

For three weeks before the June war, a mounting state of nerves gripped the Israelis. Rumors multiplied, the public mood took wide swings between alarm and confidence, and, finally, as forces were called up, the streets emptied, women policemen took over traffic duty and mobilized reservists jammed the city’s taxis to go off to war. Today’s crisis, the most serious since 1967, is far less visible.

Outside the restaurant, Jaffa Street was choked as usual with cars, with white dust from its perpetual excavations, and with pedestrians shopping, eating, chatting, pushing each other off the sidewalk and frustrating bus drivers.

Hotels are full to overflowing these days. Lyda Airport had its busiest day in history last week: Hadassah tours, groups from the Middle West who stay resolutely on the former Jordanian side of town and infuriate the Israelis by talking about Palestine, planeloads of summer kibbutz kids who sing Israeli songs on the way over, clap when they see the lights of Tel Aviv and wonder whether the water is safe to drink.

### Tourists Still Come

“Trouble doesn’t keep the tourists away,” said Zvi Avrami, manager of the King David Hotel. “It makes them want to come all the more.”

Israelis go about their business and their pleasure with the same intensity that their soldiers and pilots show fighting 300 miles away on the Suez Canal. Pilots attack the Egyptian positions in the morning, fly to Jerusalem at noon, sit for an examination in medicine, or economics, and fly back again in time for an early sortie the next day.

“Over here,” said one pilot, “we are very much aware of the fact that we are doing what we are to keep the neon lights going full blast on Dizengoff (Tel Aviv’s version of the Via Veneto). The peculiarity of this country and its commuter war is precisely that the pilots and soldiers of the Suez front are themselves part of the Dizengoff crowds on their one or two-day passes.”

But that is only part of it. Israelis carry transistor radios in their pockets and strategic computers in their heads, and the war games they program these days are not cheerful.

“What are you and we going to do about the Russian missiles?” a plumber’s wife asked an American who had stopped by, not to report a leaky faucet but—this being Israel—to see her husband’s collection of old libographs.

“Our secret weapon used to be the AB—Ayn Brera,” said a senior official in the Foreign Office. “Now it is the ABC—Ayn Brera Clal.” Ayn Brera—“No Remedy”—is the old phrase Israelis use to describe what they call their moral weapon: the knowledge that they have nowhere to go and no remedy but to fight. “Ayn Brera Clal” means “No Remedy Whatsoever.” It is an improved weapon, no doubt, but horribly costly.

The announcement made last Monday by Gen. Chaim Bar Lev, Israel’s Chief of Staff, that the

Russians had installed an integrated air defense system of SAM-2 and SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles over a substantial area west of the canal, brought the wall closer to every Israeli’s back.

For the first time, a serious challenge to Israel’s air control of the west bank of the canal was in existence. It was not a potential threat such as the one last April, when the Russians put their SAMs in central Egypt and began to fly their planes over them. It was an operational threat, and three precious fighter bombers—the Israelis will not publicly identify them but they have been identified abroad as Phantoms—were lost in one week trying to deal with it.

Israel takes the position that it must hold the east bank of the canal until a peace settlement allows it to withdraw, possibly with a guaranteed demilitarization of the Sinai. The only way Israel can hold the east bank is by preventing an Egyptian buildup of artillery and amphibian forces on the other side. And the only way it has been able to do this has been through its freedom of attack by air over a strip about 20 miles wide west of the canal.

Now the missiles threaten this ability. The Israelis have continued to attack them cautiously since the loss of the Phantoms, and so far without further losses. They are working on methods of getting around the combination of low and high altitude capabilities that the SAM-2s and SAM-3s, working together, command.

But at present, at least, they have no assurance that they are going to be able to attack the missiles by air without an unacceptably high loss of their own planes. The Russians can afford to lose many more missiles than the Israelis can planes.

If it comes to a point—and the possibility exists for the first time—where Israel will face heavy losses in the air, there is no doubt that it will attempt some radical breakthrough by another means, conceivably by some form of land strike. This, of course, could mean confronting Russians even more directly than Israel was doing last week.

It is not just the missiles which have led the Israelis to talk of a new phase of the war. By putting in the missiles, the Israelis think the Russians have shown that they are not satisfied with simply protecting central Egypt from attack.

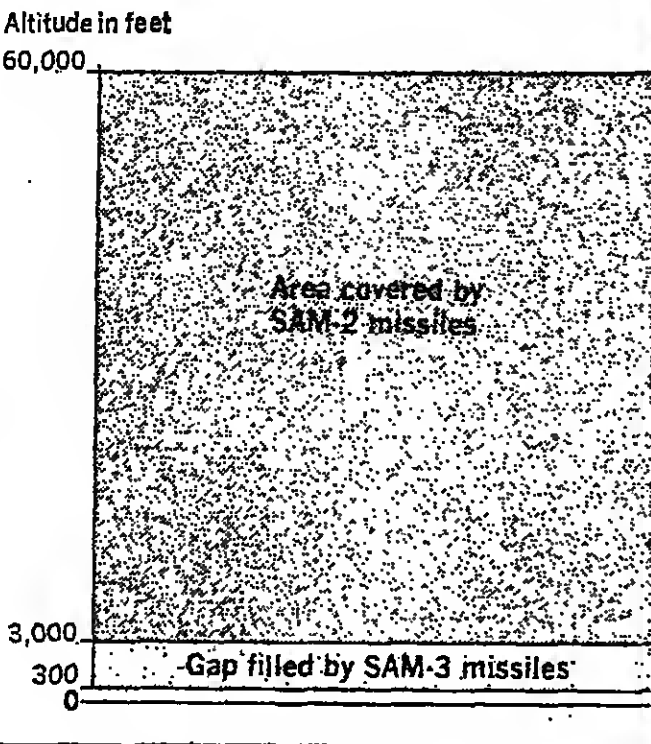
The conclusion being drawn here is that the Soviet Union has decided to try to make it possible—by limiting or destroying Israel’s air superiority west of the canal—for the Egyptians to attempt to cross the canal in force and establish either a permanent link or a bridgehead on the east bank.

Such an operation and the Israeli reaction to it would constitute little short of an all-out war. This time, however, the Israelis would almost certainly be fighting Russians too. Even the fiercest hawks here admit that this prospect is a fearful one. It is, in fact, impossible to find any responsible and knowledgeable official in Israel today who is not substantially pessimistic about the future.

There is some hope that the United States will still show its claws and that the Russians, as in Cuba, will back down. If there were betting shops here today, however, one could undoubtedly get heavy odds that it will be the United States that backs down.

## Russian Missiles Edge Up to Suez

Installation of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles—improved SAM-2s and the new SAM-3s—near the Suez Battlefront is threatening Israel’s command of the air, which it considers vital to its thin defense line on the eastern bank of the canal. SAM-2’s have been in place throughout Egypt for some time; along the canal, they were designed to protect Egypt’s defenses within a 25-mile belt (shown by diagonal lines on map). But the SAM-3s do not become operative until they reach an altitude of about 3,000 feet and the Israelis used low-level raids against Egyptian fortifications, rendering the missiles ineffective. The installation of the SAM-3s, however, closes this gap, as the diagram below shows. This missile can knock down a plane flying as low as 300 feet. The SAM-3, a much more complex missile than the SAM-2, reaches its top speed of 3 1/2 times the speed of sound much more quickly. It also has better radar and guidance systems which allow the faster reactions necessary to hit low-flying aircraft.



## 3.—Russia’s New Role Has Altered the Picture

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT).—Russia has always been something of an enigma to the West because of her obsession with secrecy and capacity for swift unexpected action, and she appears to have become even more enigmatic to Washington as a result of her involvement in the Middle East whirlpool.

Silence by Moscow on the Soviet role in Egyptian air defenses, still not acknowledged publicly, and an air of mystery about ultimate intentions have opened the door to rumors, Israeli exaggerations and grim foreboding of a Soviet-American confrontation on the part of some Washington strategists.

### Actions and Objectives

Much of the agitation stems from uncertainty about Soviet intentions vis-à-vis Israel. Moscow, in fact, may have deliberately kept the agitation alive by refraining from any explicit

public clarification of its actions and objectives.

No one outside the Soviet Politburo, of course, really knows Soviet intentions in the Middle East conflict. But there is agreement among informed Western diplomats in Cairo that the Soviet military involvement in Egypt has been defensive and shows signs of continuing to be defensive.

There is, of course, some debate over how far the term “defensive” can be stretched. Is a movement of anti-aircraft missiles forward to positions 20 miles or so from the Suez Canal defensive? Egyptians declare emphatically that it is, since Israeli fighter-bombers have undertaken a systematic campaign of pounding Egyptian positions along the waterway with hundreds of bombs daily.

The day-and-night bombing along the canal has been fierce, turning some areas into moon-like desolation—cratered and lifeless. Indirect warnings were

sent to Washington some weeks ago that the Israeli bombing could not be allowed to continue unchallenged, evidently with the hope that the United States might restrain the Israelis.

Instead, the bombing was intensified. What happened next was reminiscent of Russian battlefield ingenuity during World War II, when on a number of occasions Russian troops built bridges under water at night to take German forces by surprise. In two nights missiles were moved forward and on June 30 they shot down two Phantoms and two Skyhawks, by Egyptian accounts.

The most dangerous uncertainty in this game of power politics is what happens if and when the anti-aircraft defenses force a halt to the Israeli bombing of the canal zone. Would this shift the balance of military power against Israel and enable the Egyptian army to strike into the Sinai? Would the Soviet leadership endorse such action? No one here pretends to know the answer.

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## 4.—Arab World’s Oil Still Vital to Europe

By John M. Lee

LONDON (NYT).—On the Fourth of July, Hugh Wynne, the president of Esso Libya, was enjoying himself at a reception given by the American Embassy in Tripoli. Then a messenger called him to a meeting with Petroleum Minister Ezzedeen Mabrouk. There Mr. Wynne and other foreign oil company officials were told that Libya was nationalizing some aspects of their Libyan oil operations.

The abrupt announcement jolted officials in the big international oil company offices in London last week. Some oil men told themselves that the Libyan action, which left production activities untouched, was no more than what Algeria, Iraq and other producing countries had done. Libya had almost no men skilled enough to run a completely nationalized oil industry, the argument went, and Egypt’s President Gamal Abdel Nasser had counseled against it. Others, however, recalled the warnings of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Kaddafi, that Western oil interests might pay the price for Washington’s allegedly pro-Israeli policies. Thus the nationalization was at the least a reminder that the increasingly important Libyan oil supply was subject to the same political influence as supplies in the Middle East.

### New Oil Source

Since the closing of the Suez Canal in 1967, some Europeans have taken solace from the fact that Western Europe is not so dependent on Middle Eastern oil as it once was. At the time of the 1956 Suez crisis, about 80

oil was drawn from the Middle East through the canal. By 1969, this dependence had dropped below 70 percent, and today it is a little less than 50 percent, with most of this transported around the tip of South Africa.

The big new European source is North Africa, mostly Libya and Algeria. In 1960, these countries furnished only 6 percent of Europe’s oil. Today the figure is 33 percent and transport routes are unaffected by the closing of the Suez Canal.

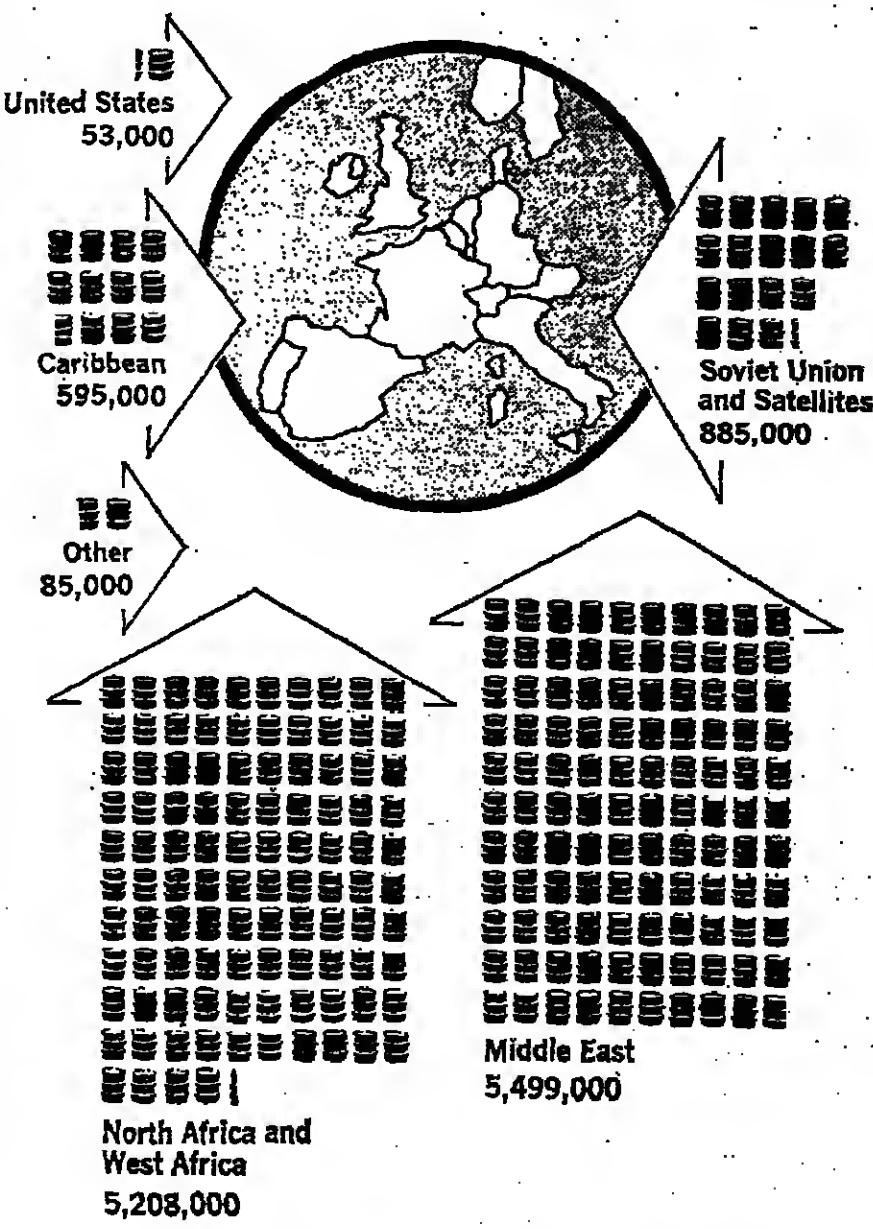
However, the Middle East and North Africa, which account for most of Europe’s oil imports, are beset by political tensions, with only Iran standing apart from the Arab turmoil. The whole area is crisis-prone, a London oil economist said, “and the crises are infinitely varied.”

Western Europe’s chances of lessening its dependence on Middle East and African oil are unclear. The enormous quantities of oil found on Alaska’s North Slope seem destined for the United States alone. However, some excitement has been generated with the discovery of an apparently giant oil field of Europe’s oil. Today the figure is 33 percent and transport routes are unaffected by the closing of the Suez Canal.

For the moment, there are plenty of causes for concern but no immediate crises in the producer countries. The Soviet bloc is making deals in Iraq, and this Arab country is lining up with Libya and Algeria as an aggressive trio. “But mostly,” one weary executive said, “it’s day-to-day, company-to-company confrontations.”

### Where Western Europe Gets Its Oil

Barrels per day



The Nixon administration has expressed increasing concern in recent weeks over what it regards as a major Soviet effort to extend Moscow’s influence over the Middle East—and its oil. Western Europe, as indicated by the chart, is still heavily dependent on that oil.

## 2.—U.S. Storm Signals Up Over ‘Tinderbox’

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One of the forgotten ironies of the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, is the almost universal conviction in Washington then that the Soviet Union had been dealt a severe, almost irreparable setback in the Middle East by the Israeli victory. The mood in this capital last week could hardly have been more different.

The rhetorical storm signals were first hoisted by President Nixon himself. Near the end of his July 1 television interview, Mr. Nixon steered the conversation from Indochina to the overlooked Middle East. “Terribly dangerous,” he said, “like the Balkan tinderbox before World War I. ‘More dangerous’ (than Vietnam) because it involves a collision of the super-powers.”

Although the President had struck the same theme periodically since his first news conference 18 months ago, his voice carried new urgency—occasioned by a deepening Soviet military role in Egypt and uncertainty about where it led and what it meant.

Abruptly, the U.S. military intervention in Cambodia and the new Vietnam peace negotiations dropped into the background, and a new crisis in the Middle East loomed. The stakes were etched out in sweeping terms by the White House: A growing Soviet military presence in Egypt could embolden radical Arabs to put intolerable pressures on pro-Western moderates; that, in turn, raised the threat of Soviet control by proxy over Middle East oil supplies for Europe and Japan; an enlarged Soviet combat base in Egypt could pose a challenge to U.S. might in the area and turn the Eastern Mediterranean into a Soviet lake.

### U.S. Intent Clear

If the arguments seemed unduly somber—and some of them obviously were good public relations at home—the intent was clear. The White House wanted to show Moscow it could be tough after being conciliatory all spring and early summer while Russian pilots and missiles flowed into Egypt. The United States, one White House official said, wanted to expel a word later softened without changing the objective—the growing force of Soviet pilots and combat advisers in Egypt.

The immediate catalyst of the latest crisis was the development of a new complex of Soviet anti-aircraft missile sites in the desert region between Cairo and the combat zone along the Suez Canal, where Israeli planes have struck Egyptian positions for 52 consecutive days. But the sequence goes back, in Washington’s view, to the deep Israeli

penetration raids around Cairo late last year. These evidently prompted the Soviet Union to agree to build up Egyptian defenses with missiles and pilots to prevent the overthrow of President Gamal Abdel Nasser by disgruntled Egyptians. The Soviet buildup has come in phases. First, high and low level missiles were installed around Cairo, Alexandria, the Aswan Dam and airfields in the Nile Delta. These led Israel to stop its deep penetration raids. By mid-April, Soviet pilots were reported flying occasional air defense missions, though no actual interception of Israeli planes took place. In May, the Soviets were reportedly replacing some of the old SAM-2 missile sites very near the Suez Canal, knocked out previously by Israeli planes.

### SAMs Latest Jolt

The latest jolt came when, at the end of June, Israel lost her first three U.S.-made Phantom F-4 jets to missile fire over Egypt. The Israelis blamed a large new complex of Soviet high-altitude SAM-2 and low-altitude SAM-3 missiles. The Russians had edged the new batteries up to—and possibly into—the most sensitive combat zone, a belt about 18.5 miles deep, along the canal. With 12- to 20-mile range, the SAM-2 missiles could threaten Israeli jets to the banks of the canal.

By improving Egyptian air defenses, the Soviet Union was first crowding and now jeopardizing Israeli air supremacy over the combat zone along the Suez. The Nixon administration took seriously—and passed on to Russia—the warning that Israel considered its defense lines on the east bank and its air supremacy over both banks vital to its security and was prepared to take almost any step to protect these positions. The immediate fear was that Israel would feel so menaced by the Soviet and Egyptian moves that it would launch another major pre-emptive military strike against the Arabs, inflicting certain casualties among the thousands of Russian advisers serving with Egyptian forces.

In fact, Israel already seemed to be on the verge of stepping up military pressures. The Israelis had been restricting their air attacks to the canal zone in recent weeks. Now they indicated privately to Americans that they wanted to hit the new missile sites farther inland. This was a calculated risk, but the Nixon administration voiced no objections, so long as Israel did not resume deep penetration raids.

For all its concern about Soviet moves, the United States was hard-pressed to find an appropriate line of action to counter the Russians. Soviet diplomats, aware of this, were snuggly asking Americans just when the administration could do about the situation.

Sending U.S. military advisers or forces to help the Israelis is considered neither necessary nor realistic at this stage. A show of force by the U.S. Sixth Fleet would be merely symbolic.

Providing Israel with an additional squadron of Phantom jets, requested earlier but denied throughout the Russian buildup, is a tempting form of reaction—and Israeli losses will undoubtedly be replaced in time. Yet U.S. officials doubt that a major new shipment would inhibit the Russians in Egypt, for they seem to have anticipated and discounted such a move.

Moreover, the administration fears it would undermine the U.S. diplomatic initiative begun in June. Its goal was a standstill, 90-day cease-fire to try to revive Arab-Israeli talks under United Nations auspices. On Friday the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, Jacob D. Beam, met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in pursuit of this initiative.

For the moment, therefore, Washington seems to be relying primarily on talking tough to Moscow in hopes of buying more time for diplomacy—though enough to warn the Russians not to push the Israelis too far, to insure Israel of U.S. concern and support, and thereby to stave off a major explosion.

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## Summer Portents

It was to be assumed that the United States would have a long, hot summer in 1970—worse, perhaps, than its immediate predecessors. The lack of summer jobs for youth generally, mistrust of administration attitudes on racial questions, rising prices—all of these make for the discontent that leads to violence. And the violence, in fact, is appearing on the streets.

As yet there seems to be nothing specially new in the patterns of ghetto disorders. Whether in New Bedford, Mass., or Michigan City, Ind., the sequence of apparently aimless challenge and response, the stonings, looting, arson and occasional shooting, is grimly familiar.

One tragic episode did seem to represent something of a change: The riots that reduced a substantial portion of Asbury Park, N.J., to a disaster area. But this distinction may be more apparent than real. Asbury Park is a service community for a chain of middle-class resorts, as well as a place where holiday families flee the metropolitan concentrations. The complaints of the Asbury Park ghetto were similar to those of other cities: poor housing, lack of jobs. It was only the contrast between the ghetto and the boardwalk, with its amusements and its border of hotels, that made Asbury Park seem different.

But it is possible that a change may be in the making—not necessarily a change in

the problem but in its geographical distribution. Recent studies show that blacks are moving into the suburbs at an increasing rate, in a manner not dissimilar to the movement of previous "new" groups in the national community.

This would reduce the polarization between the inner city and the suburbs that many feared. It is accompanied by indications of rising educational and economic levels among the blacks. On its face, it is a hopeful sign.

But it is only hopeful if the thinning out of urban strains does not merely mean that they have been transplanted to other areas; if suburban ghettos are not substituted for the urban variety, if the areas around the inner city are not swamped by needs for services which they are presently ill-equipped to provide.

In other words, the problem has not yet been fundamentally changed, in terms of housing, education, health and welfare—although it is possible that it is changing for the better. Whether there has been an equivalent change in attitudes, black and white, at their points of contact, is more doubtful. Certainly there can be no prospect that these changes will be reflected importantly in the events of this summer, equally certainly there can be no complacency. The racial issue in America is altering in some important aspects, but the issue itself is still real and acute.

## Mutual Troop Cuts

After two years of silence, the Warsaw Pact's positive response to NATO proposals for reciprocal force reductions is a major step toward the East-West settlement in Europe that has eluded the world for a quarter-century since World War II.

The exploratory talks on a troop thin-out which the NATO Council now is preparing are directly related to four other sets of East-West parleys already under way: the Big Four talks on Berlin and the bilateral discussions Bonn is conducting with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany respectively. Taken together, these talks add up to the negotiation of an interim German peace treaty based on the territorial status quo. A reduction of the armed forces on both sides, maintaining the existing military balance at a lower level, is a logical concomitant.

The Soviet Union for many years has sought Western confirmation of the status quo, including the division of Germany, through an all-European Security Conference that would renounce the use of force to alter present borders. The mere convocation of such a meeting or series of meetings, with East German participation, would consolidate the status quo.

The West, through the multiple negotiations now under way and envisaged, wants to achieve such objectives as more secure access to West Berlin and improvements in conditions for Berliners and East Germans. In addition, some Soviet acknowledgment of Germany's ultimate right to self-determination is sought, plus a reduction in NATO defense burdens balanced by equivalent Warsaw Pact cutbacks. The NATO view is that a European Security Conference should follow some progress toward these objectives.

The Warsaw Pact memorandum agreeing to discuss troop cuts proposes that a European Security Conference be convened first.

It suggests "reduction of armed forces on foreign soil," rather than the "balanced" reduction of all NATO and Warsaw Pact forces proposed by the West. But it agrees, publicly for the first time, to American and Canadian participation in the European meeting. Its tone suggests a serious intent to negotiate. And it accepts a British proposal for a lower-level Standing Committee that could discuss security issues on a continuing basis.

There are enough similarities—and differences—in the NATO and Warsaw Pact proposals to keep the diplomats of both sides busy for many months. In all, six or seven sets of negotiations may be going on simultaneously with the possibility of trading concessions in one area against those in another. With the Brandt government in Bonn courageously prepared to accept the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's frontier and the Elbe as the dividing line for the indefinite future between two German states, a deal is feasible if Moscow will make some concessions.

A stabilization in Europe is undoubtedly tempting to the Soviet Union at a time of conflict with China, massive economic problems at home and an opportunity, both in the European talks and in the strategic arms negotiations with Washington, to cut arms costs.

The opportunity is a fragile one, as the setback to the Bonn coalition in West Germany's recent elections showed. The moment could be lost through internal German political controversy unless Moscow soon yields some ground on Berlin, or East German liberalization or on troop reductions. For the first time since 1945 all the elements of a European settlement are within negotiating range. It would be tragic if the chance were missed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'Tiger Cages' in Vietnam

The revelation that South Vietnam is incarcerating its political opponents in barbaric "tiger cage" cells will damage more than the already fragile reputation of the Saigon government. The Communists, though guilty of far greater savagery themselves, will ensure that the Western world, with which President Thieu's regime is allied, will be pilloried by proxy as well. This underlines the greatest of all the ironies in the Americans' commitment to Indochina. They are fighting to defend democracy before their client-states have even established it.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### Russia in the Middle East

The appearance of the SAM missiles and their crews could be seen as a prelude to

a serious attempt to destroy Israel's air supremacy over the canal and thus to prepare for an eventual attack on the Israelis via the Sinai peninsula. Alternatively... it might be connected with a Soviet attempt to reopen the canal itself, perhaps for the exclusive use of Russian vessels. If either of these assumptions is anywhere near the truth it would follow that the Middle East crisis had taken a new and very dangerous direction. It would be disastrous for this possibility to be ignored in Washington and probably impossible for any U.S. president to stand by in the face of significant Soviet escalation without taking some action to strengthen Israel. But it would be tragic if over-reaction by President Nixon were to destroy the remaining, if slim, chances for peace.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1895

BERLIN—It is learned from a member of the Court that the Emperor, since last winter, has been preparing an oration on the German victories of 1870, which he will pronounce next August on the battlefield of Gravelotte. In this speech His Majesty intends to give a vivid picture of the campaign, and will lay stress on the great effect which it had on the political and national development of the country.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1920

PEKING—Although no battle on a large scale has yet been fought, it is considered only a matter of hours before civil war is raging throughout China. The rival leaders have been mobilizing their forces and jockeying for position and are now so situated that either side is ready to strike. The rival leaders are Marshal Tuan Chui-shan, head of the reactionary Japanese militarists, and General Chan Tso-Ling, Governor of Chih-li, in Manchuria.



## Irish Hawks Are Rising

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN.—The greatest danger of the present Irish situation is that extremist elements will take over in both the Republic and the six counties of Ulster, creating an absolutely senseless and wholly avoidable crisis. Hawks are rising this weekend on both sides of the border.

To the North, tough factions of the Protestant Orange Order feel giddy with the emotional success they have scored by refusing Britain's cautionary warnings. Abetted by the brawny followers of that intrepid cleric, the Rev. Ian Paisley, they are banging the wooden drums of their own brand of bigotry, aimed at the frightened Catholic minority.

Simultaneously, in the South, the restraint hitherto called for by political leadership is slowly giving way to passion. Despite the quiet determination of Prime Minister John Lynch to calm the hotheads, it is hard to leash an emotional people once it is aroused.

Disregarding tension in Ulster, where further bloodshed is feared, and in the Republic, where ministers have been dismissed for smuggling arms, Lynch insists: "Let us be realistic. We may feel in our hearts but we must think with our heads. The plain truth, the naked reality, is that we do not possess the capacity to impose a solution by force."

Even some of Lynch's own col-

leagues, however, are undercutting him and at least by inference appealing to the hawks. Patrick Hillery, the attractive, slick young country doctor who is Foreign Minister, moved to the center of the stage by making a secret visit to Belfast Catholics and then heavily advertising both that trip and himself.

Hillery appeals to the Irish love for action and for acting and has made no bones about enjoying his new-found prominence. Admitting that Lynch may fairly be called a "dove," Hillery hints that the Prime Minister is leading away from the mainstream of public opinion and that his position appears to be undermined.

One cannot but suspect that Hillery reckons he himself can gain control of the governing party, now led by Lynch, if the latter falls as a result of present tensions. Casting an evident eye at the hawks, Hillery warns that Lynch is using up his great prestige and risks being cast upon the political scrapheap if London doesn't curb extremists in the North.

Meanwhile the Northern Government has shown itself unable to calm the growing restlessness. North Ireland's regime, formed 48 years ago, has been run by the same party ever since—the only regime in Europe that can claim this record, save for Russia's.

There is no chance of its losing official control but there is every sign that it cannot assert authority over extremists among the Orange lodges and Paisleyites—should it wish. Its own trend is steadily rightward and even so it cannot keep pace with the mounting tide of emotional public opinion.

In neither Northern nor Southern Ireland is there a silent majority today. Indeed, there is little silence and one suspects that, were there an election now in either state, hawkish elements would win. Once again, as so often has been true in Irish history, moderation rides wild.

### 'We Are All Irish'

In the Catholic South it is admitted that "we are all Irish"—including the Protestant Ulstermen whose ancestors came to the Northern six counties some three centuries ago from Scotland. Yet this kinship is acknowledged as a violent contributing factor to the problem. On both sides of the line Irishmen talk like poets, walk like heavy-footed seventeenth-century soldiers and cherish hatred in their hearts.

Religion has become the symbolic dividing factor. Catholics have been as politically backward as the Dublin line and Protestantism denotes a pro-London stand on this artificially divided island. As a consequence, what one witnesses today is the last vestigial remnant of Europe's terrible religious wars.

Events on Sunday, anniversary of a military triumph over the Catholic cause by the Protestant William of Orange, and Monday, when that victory will be recalled with deliberately provocative Orange-men marches, often designed to strike fear in Catholic hearts, and Catholic counter-marches, might easily topple Scotland Yard and set more on a bloody precipice.

Should that happen the situation could well deteriorate into something like confrontation between Irish Black Panthers and Irish Ku Klux Klan—with little buffer between them. It is this that was meant by Dublin when it warned foreign envoys over the past week against the development of "a civil war situation."

## The Atomic Clock Is Clicking Away

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Scientific administrators are not immune from the hubris that seems to afflict so many bureaucrats—the urge to promote their specialty. Just as airport authorities think more and bigger airports are man's most urgent need, and the road people consider highways more satisfying than cities, so those who administer atomic-energy programs have been powerful advocates for the wider use of atomic energy in society.

In the United States and Britain, especially, atomic power has been promoted as a conservator of scarce fuel resources and an economic boon. In Britain, plans call for nuclear plants to produce nearly a third of the country's electricity by 1985. In the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission has been a Babbitt booster of nuclear power, brushing aside concerns about health and safety in its zeal.

Only now have we begun to appreciate how valid the expressed concerns are. Fission as a source of power for ships or for the production of electricity carries risks that rank high among all the terrible things we are in danger of doing to ourselves and our surroundings.

### Graphic Picture

A new British magazine called the Ecologist—a most informative and unimpartial publication—gives a graphic picture of the problem in its first issue. It starts by explaining the extreme sensitivity of all living beings to radioactivity, and showing how radioactive versions of such elements as zinc and iodine and strontium can become incredibly concentrated by nature.

A study of the Columbia River, for example, indicates how radioactivity multiplies alarmingly as it progresses up the food chain. In the water itself there were low concentrations of radioactive substances. The amount in the river plankton was 2,000 times greater, in ducks feeding on the plankton 40,000 times, in young birds fed by their parents on insects from the river 500,000 times and in the egg yolks of water birds one million times.

The Ecologist magazine tells of a Nevada nuclear test in 1962 that sent a radioactive dust cloud over Utah, introducing large amounts of radioactive iodine into milk.

Worries about health effects were waved aside, but in fact thyroid disease of children—and death from congenital malformations—have markedly increased. The dangers of so-called peace-

ful uses of atomic energy stem from two sources: the possibility of accident and the disposal of nuclear waste products.

### Accidents

Accidents, with serious releases of radioactive material into the atmosphere, have occurred at one nuclear power plant in England and one in America. The loss of the nuclear submarine *Thresher* in 1963 had its radioactive effects.

An American doctor and physicist, Jerold M. Lowenstein, said at the recent Malta conference: "With ships accidents are inevitable and can be expected to become increasingly frequent as more and more vessels are nuclear powered." Dr. Lowenstein noted the inadvertent irony of one nuclear ship booster who, writing in 1965, said the discharge of atomic material into the sea would appear to be a hazardous possibility, but "similar problems concerning the discharge of fuel oil have been faced with considerable success."

The handling of atomic waste products is already a serious problem. They have to be buried far underground or held in tanks as corrosive liquids that will boil for more than 100 years. The Ecologist notes that, of 153 atomic waste storage tanks in the state of Washington, South Carolina and Idaho, nine have failed so far.

"These failures have occurred after less than twenty years," the magazine says, "and yet the contents of the tanks are utterly lethal for thousands of years."

### Ratio of Risk

At the very minimum, without any documentary evidence, all those who advise caution in the use of nuclear power. For while the evidence of damage has grown, scientists have progressively lowered their estimates of the amount of radiation to which human beings can safely be exposed. It appears that there is no absolutely safe dose: the risk is proportional to the dose.

"What is an acceptable risk?" Dr. Lowenstein asked. "It seems to me that there is a critical difference between a risk which one chooses in order to get larger benefits, such as having X-ray, and the risk of having every living thing poisoned with radioactive wastes because of a decision makers, in some countries, have made. Their people must have atomic power regardless of the consequences."

## Letters

### Portuguese Africa

Pope Paul's recent address and vocal support for the African liberation movements under Portuguese domination is very significant. No longer can responsible church leaders remain silent to the suffering and bloodshed in Angola and Mozambique.

The small but powerful white dictatorial rule of Portugal's African colonies must come to an end. WENDELL L. GOLDEN  
Kinshasa, Congo Republic.

### The 'Tiger Cages'

That the South Vietnamese, as Thomas Harkin's testimony shows, treat their political prisoners with a savagery more often associated with Communists, is bad enough. But that United States ("public safety") officials and a House of Representatives fact-finding team should help another effort to intensify this effect, is nothing short of intolerable. Such a lie by omission can have only one purpose: to mislead the American public. It can have only one consequence: to make the United States look an accomplice in acts repugnant to the contemporary human conscience.

It is a very serious matter indeed when the United States is shown as seeming to condone, if not encourage, the chaining into immobility of men and women in unventilated, overcrowded, hot cells, their near-asphyxiation through the sprinkling on them of lime, their being starved and reduced, in some cases, to drinking their own urine.

It would appear that American

public servants in Vietnam visiting representatives have engaged in just such an enterprise if this is confirmed, then it is American nation and, in a sense, the whole idea of America first themselves slandered.

What is to be done regarding men who put out such grave lies? Wait for the unpleasantness to blow over? Shift a man or two to another area, another committee?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES  
Paris.

At last the Paulo Condor prison story has broken and America's readers are being told by the "main media" how the Thieu-Ky government treats dissenters—Buddhists and Catholics as well as "Communists."

But another distressing aspect of this story is that it was not told by a congressional committee, to investigate prisoners (which included a rabbi, a priest and a retired admiral) were largely ignored by the press last year, and a long report published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in May 1969 describing "tiger cages" and many other nauseating conditions was not publicized by the national press to my knowledge.

Are private citizens no longer to be believed, and must we wait for a congressional committee to investigate everything (even what some of the members try to suppress information)? America will have to face many more horrible facts about Vietnam, and the sooner the national press helps her to do so, the better it will be for our country.

SUSAN GEORGE  
Paris.

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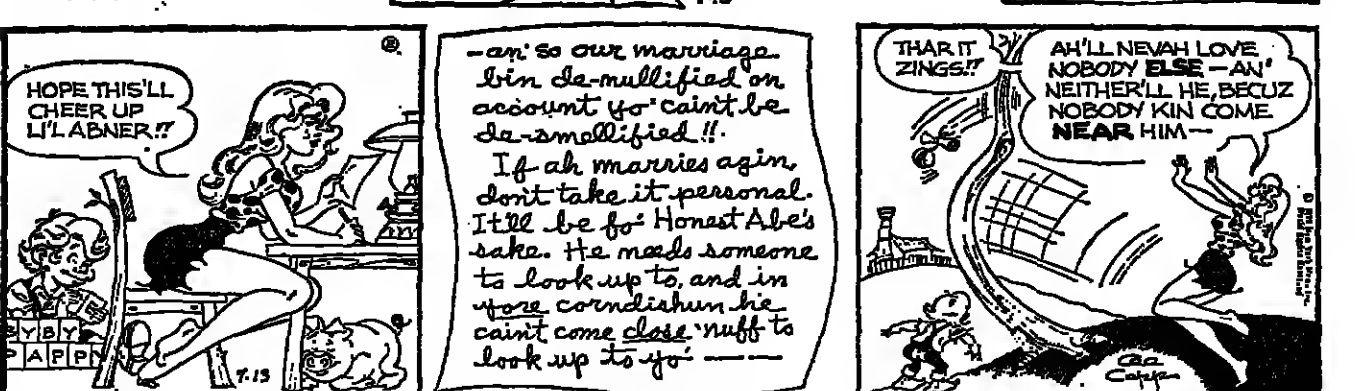




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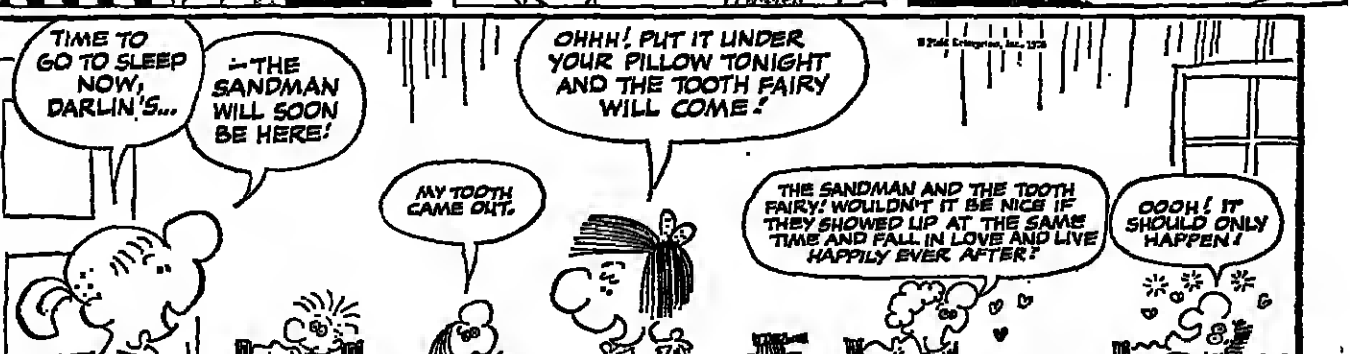
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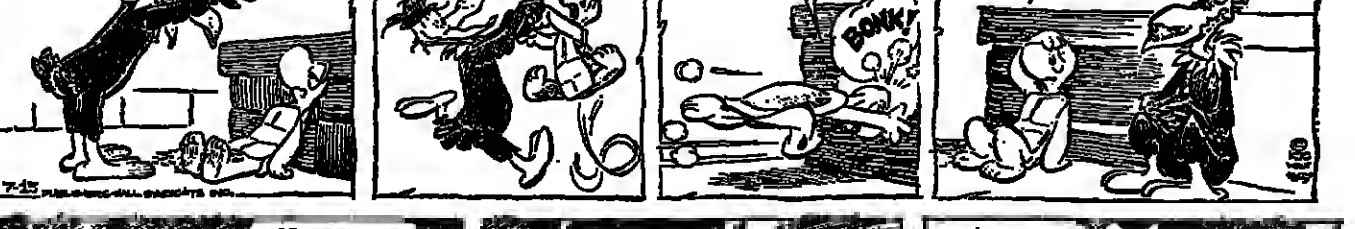
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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East opened with one spade, and South ventured an overcall of two hearts. West raised the spades, and North made a good bid of four hearts, knowing that his partner must have a long, strong suit to overcall vulnerable at the two-level. A diamond lead would have been best for the defense, but West naturally led the spade queen and South won with the ace in dummy. He cashed the king and ace of hearts, finding that West held a trump trick. As East was sure to have the diamond ace, there was a considerable danger of losing a club trick, a heart and at least two diamonds.

A heart trick was surrendered to West, who played the spade jack. South ruffed, and could have made the contract by playing West for the club queen. But it seemed to him likely that East, the opening bidder, held that card, so he made the cunning lead of the club three. His plan was to play the jack from dummy, hoping that East would win with the queen.

West led the spade queen. South was shaken when West put up the club queen. This spectacular second-hand high play was aimed at guarding against the possibility that South held a small doubleton club and East the doubleton king, but it did the defense no harm.

If South had taken the club queen with the ace he would have shut off from the dummy. He ducked, in the hope that another spade would be led, but West had had enough of that suit and defeated the contract by shifting to diamonds.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North 1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ 4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass West led the spade queen.

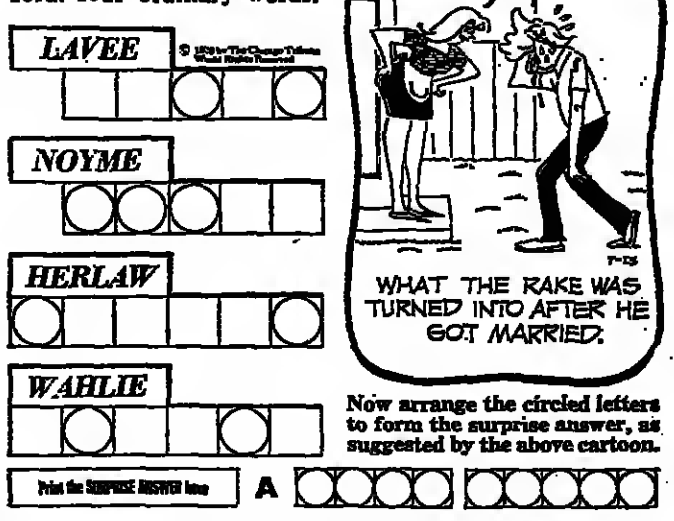
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answers: DRYLY NOISE ALIGHT LICHEN

Answers: These kids might make THE RICH LEND—THE CHILDREN

## BOOKS

NATHANIEL WEST...The Art of His Life  
By Jay Martin. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 435 pp.  
Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by R. V. Casill

If Nathaniel West is not really a great writer, he is at least an utterly distinctive one. He does not seem to excel his contemporaries, as at least a dozen American novelists of this century have done, but when we talk of his work we are absolutely sure whom we are talking about. He displays no great intellectual force; his sensibilities to character, psychology and Zeitgeist are keen but not overwhelming; his fictional prescriptions and choice of exemplars for his art are fastidiously chosen but relatively commonplace; his luck was uneven, and major writers rise on a current of luck that surges through the eddies of personal misfortune. Yet, without material gifts, West contrived an extraordinary mixture and proportion of ingredients in those novels whose shape is the best definition of the ineluctable laws that brought them into existence—"Miss Lonelyhearts," "A Cool Million" and "The Day of the Locust."

Therefore the portrait of this artist ought to be a rare inquest into the ways that works of the imagination congeal out of the incoherence of circumstance and the contradictions of personality. Jay Martin evidently intended to take on this task in its entirety. For one thing he has assembled an exhaustive cradle-to-grave dossier of West's family pattern, habits, scholastic record, tastes, friendships, finances and the impressions he made at various times or slightly. Thus we learn that while a student at Brown University he wore "Brooks Brothers suits, argyle socks, Whitehouse and Hardy brogues, Brooks shirts and ties and Herbert Johnson or Lock and Co. hats." We learn that he made "from four novels and a decade of work a grand total of \$1,280." (A great deal less than he made in seven intermittent years as a Hollywood screen writer. Less than he earned in a year as manager of the Sutton Club Hotel in New York.) And we learn what Bennett Cerf writes to a novelist whose book sells only 1,494 copies for Random House.

We get a large-scale map of the friendships with literary people which sustained West through his career as a novelist and playwright, providing sustenance in the form of reputation, morale, criticism, companionship, lodging, recreation and financial opportunity. It is not quite correct to say that West suffered extraordinary neglect for his serious writing. He got good and intelligent reviews in the right places. His publications were valued by the right people, who maintained and expanded his reputation after his death at 37. (He was killed in a highway crash the day after Scott Fitzgerald died.) He merely had poor luck compared to that of the literary company he kept. Martin insists that in his screenwriting days "West never played Hollywood politics, the only sure avenue toward higher pay and better films." But there is an unpleasant Hollywood episode with Dashiell Hammett of which

West himself is reported to have written: "...He made me eat plenty of dirt. Hammett had some kind of party and sneak-out early and spit all the way home to get the taste... out of my mouth." We get not only spirited and intelligent analyses of West's best novels woven into the texture of generative, reserve crochets, fantasies and epiphanies for hunting that mark his personal pilgrimage through the decades of boom and depression. There are also relevant summaries of unpublished or little-known short stories and even an appendix with summaries of the plots of screen plays not elsewhere examined.

Elements of myriad fact analysis are evenly dispersed throughout this book. They are lucidly, diligently and faithfully presented and I suppose they should add up to what Martin promises in the title—the significance, the pronouncement of a life that evidently maintained its integrity in the midst of powerful agencies of dissolution. We can note these densely documented pages how the screenplays West turned out on order are the grotesque, absurd replicas of the commensurate fantasies that distort and corrupt the creatures in his novels—how they also mark the exaggerations of white lies he affected in counting his past for friends and acquaintances. These roring correspondences suggest how severely translated was the spiritual life which the artist beamed himself and how ambitiously he must have conceived his own play—the role he invented for himself, Lonelyhearts. To be simultaneously victim, comforter, a tormentor—were all these aspects necessary to preserve functional integrity of the artist?

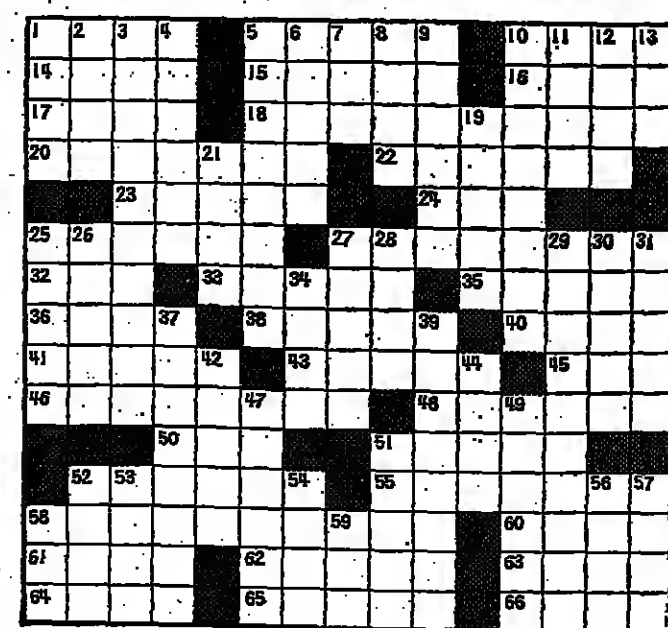
The biographer is not at all blameworthy for pushing his evidence to such conclusions. It may be wise to remain diffident in the presence of great questions, great art, great men. But at least it would seem, the really dedicated inquiry should walk razor's edge between diffidence and presumption—or else pretend that the object is to expose, in the life, the springs and governors of art. To err on the side of diffidence betrays Martin into murmurs of reverence for West's vacuity that blur them needlessly with the sharpness and poignance of his high moments. Not to add full value to the callowness West's collegiate hoaxes, example is, to miss all chance of showing how such shoddy converted by guilt, anxiety, desire and time into the patterns of the mature artist. At that is what we would like from novelists or biographers to learn about.

R. V. Casill's new novel, "Cob's Game," will be published in October. He wrote this review for Book Week, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wern

- ACROSS
- 1 Clan
  - 5 Dashboard items
  - 10 Dour
  - 14 Bippy feature
  - 15 Deck of a vessel
  - 16 Indian war
  - 17 Western univ.
  - 18 Porridge fancier
  - 20 It came in the silents
  - 22 Deles
  - 23 French impres-
  - 24 Response: Abbr.
  - 25 Polca of Europe
  - 27 Decorative layer
  - 32 Near to: Prefix
  - 33 Popular Boston fish
  - 35 Sing in certain own
  - 36 Pleasant emotion
  - 38 Indian or Lake
  - 40 Colong and others
  - 41 Perfect example
  - 43 Laboratory fluid
  - 45 Kind of investment fund: Abbr.
  - 46 Hoisting units
  - 48 Develops
  - 50 Power initials
  - 51 Long time, in poems
  - 52 Stick together
  - 55 Arched wall area
  - 58 Opportunistic girl
  - 60 Blond
  - 61 Negri of the silents
  - 62 Artless
  - 63 Therefore
  - 64 Green light
  - 65 Glowing coal, in England
  - 66 Whiskies
  - 11 Contest
  - 12 Signs
  - 13 Wrong: Prefix
  - 19 — End
  - 21 Matures
  - 25 Of the cat family
  - 26 Lyric work
  - 27 Skirt panels
  - 28 Aroma
  - 29 Reared
  - 30 "Afternoon of —"
  - 31 Abstains
  - 34 Type of bread
  - 37 April, 1970, happening
  - 39 Reared
  - 42 Resided
  - 44 Bearing
  - 47 Feeling responsible
  - 49 Favor
  - 51 Student in France
  - 52 Danish explorer
  - 53 Wide-mouthed jar
  - 54 Equal: Fr.
  - 56 Buster Brown's dog
  - 57 Asteroid
  - 58 Mail center: Abbr.
  - 59 Give: Scot.





# Defeats Sanders by 1 in British Nicklaus Wins in Playoff

By Fred Tupper  
T. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 12 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus won the British Open by a stroke from Doug Sanders in the 18-hole playoff today, and it took an eight-foot putt under almost intolerable pressure on the home hole for the three to save off Sanders' ring challenge down the stretch. On Saturday, Lee Trevino blew two-stroke lead while Nicklaus



IE SAFE SIGN—Nicklaus's putt drops on 18th for victory.

and Sanders tied 7-6 when he shot a 77 to give him a 285 total. It was only good enough for a third-place tie with Harold Henning of South Africa, who had a 73.

For Nicklaus was four strokes up with five holes to go when old Doug, now fashionably gray on top, made his heroic charge. The ball had not bounced for him earlier on, and by sheer willpower he had forced putts into the holes to stay alive.

The thousands of Scots that had come out for this Sunday were massed around the finest hole in golf, the infamous Road Hole with its plateau green guarded by a huge bunker on the left and a precipitous slope that runs straight down to the road on the right. The target to shoot at is a meager eight yards wide, and the shot cannot be pitched on but must be run up.

Sanders curved five-iron off the slope that scooped up the bank and broke into the clear across the green, ending 18 feet past. With the match slipping away, Nicklaus hit a superb seven-iron that flew up the slope and nestled down 10 feet away from the flag. They had their putts down. Nicklaus still had one up; everything at stake on the last hole.

Sanders split the middle with his drive, 275 yards out. This is what Jack had been waiting for. He pulled off his yellow sweater and decided to have a go for the green on this 358-yard hole. Opening his backswing, he threw a 3-iron that landed 20 feet from the hole. The ball took off and traveled 370 yards, up to, on, and across the green and bounced against the back behind it, burrowing down into the rough. It was incredible but he had hit it too far.

Doug rolled a four-iron through The Valley of Sin in front of five feet. Nicklaus bravely stepped out to sight. Doug went the put and he hurried his putter 20 feet in the air with excitement. He had his first major title in three years, and he had his second British Open, having won at Muirfield in 1966. At 30, the golden boy of golf is shooting for his second grand slam with three Masters, two U.S. Opens, two British Opens and one P.G.A. now in the bag. Only Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen and Ben Hogan have done this.

Nicklaus won \$12,000 today and shot a par-72. And more importantly, he set up a standard for his appearances in Britain that is now complete: two firsts, three seconds, one third and a fifth in his last eight appearances in this country when that last putt went into the hole.

"I'm not going to wait for a second and make it right," said Nicklaus. "One of the great golf matches of all time," said William Whitelaw, captain of the Royal and Ancient, in making the presentation. "The Golf Club Room" with 6,000 jammed around the clubhouse and hundreds hanging from the rooftops, looked like a place of pleasure. Large letters of pleasure were on the walls. "WELL, DONE JACK," the best of tributes.

And for old Doug and his \$6,000 check came waves of applause. He had set his old course on fire in those shattering moments, down the home holes. He had wiped out the memory of that moment last night when that putt of three feet had miserably gone astray.

Sanders had come over even to qualify and had the championship in his grasp. And he came back against a large letter of pleasure. "I had the desire and the determination," he said.

Eighty-one thousand people, all-time record, attended this 99th British Open in the birthplace of golf. "There's not a place in the world," said Nicklaus in his excitement, "that I would rather win a championship."

## Roche Easily Defeats Laver In 40 Minutes in Ireland

DUBLIN, July 12 (AP)—Tony Roche trounced Rod Laver, 6-3, 6-1, the all-Australian final of the Irish Open tennis championship today.

Laver, whose backhand was inaccurate in a strong breeze, was never able to get into the match. It was one of his worst beatings.

Virginia Wade of Britain beat Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego, 6-3, 6-3, in the women's final.

Wade, always confident, was untroubled by the windy conditions and her powerful drive and sharp volleys gave Ziegenfuss no chance to establish herself.

Rosewall tops Newcombe. NEWPORT, Wales, July 12 (Reuters)—Ken Rosewall took revenge yesterday for his Wimbledon defeat when he beat John Newcombe, 6-4, 6-4, in the final of the Welsh Open tennis championship.

It took 35-year-old Rosewall just 72 minutes to reverse the result of last Saturday's Wimbledon final and collect the \$2,400 top prize.

Newcombe, nine years his junior, started in fine style, forcing four break points in the second game and another two games later. But double-faults hurt him as he ran into difficulties with his service.

Rosewall never surrendered his advantage, slugging in accurate service and producing backhand cross-court winners in the seventh game of the second set. Newcombe dropped service again to give Rosewall the match-winning break.

Rosemary Casals of San Francisco and Mrs. Judy Dalton of Australia beat Fatti Hogan of La Jolla, Calif., and Mrs. Ann Jones of Britain, 6-3, 6-2, in the final of the women's doubles.

Beman Leading Milwaukee Golf After 3d Round. MILWAUKEE, July 12 (AP)—Deane Beman birdied the last two holes yesterday for a 3 and moved into a tie with Don Massengale for the third-round lead in the \$110,000 Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

The 32-year-old Beman, a two-time National Amateur champion, had a 54-hole total of 207, nine under par for the tournament.

Massengale, who held the second-round lead, had a 70. He had a chance to take sole control with a downhill 20-foot birdie putt on the final hole that just slid off to the right.

Beman and Massengale held a one-stroke margin over 23-year-old rookie Jerry Heard, who posted a 99 for 208. Terry Dill followed, also with a 99, at 209.

## Meet the World's Fast Vacuum Cleaner

When Jackie Stewart decided to give the new Chaparral 27 a high-speed test last Tuesday, he found he had one problem: He couldn't fit into the machine because his legs were too long.

Or maybe the inside of the car was too small. Anyway, Jim Hall, who designed the "ground effects" box, spent four hours molding a new seat for Stewart. And Saturday, Stewart showed all the effort was worth while as he qualified for the third spot in Sunday's Can-Am race at Watkins Glen, N. Y.

The "vacuum cleaner" as Hall calls it—has automatic transmission.

## Tidalium Polo in International Trot

NEW YORK, July 12.—What a difference a year makes. Jean Mary, the trainer-driver of one of the world's great trotters, Tidalium Polo, has accepted an invitation to race his horse in Saturday's International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway.

Tidalium Polo's presence—he won the Prix de France in January—should make the International a "true world championship race," because also in the field is Une de Mai. And most trotting experts agree that Tidalium Polo and Une de Mai are the two greatest trotters still racing.

Last year, Une de Mai, won the International when she made five moves and put away Nevele Pride, who at the time was setting one world record after another. But Tidalium Polo wasn't in the 1969 International, even though he had been invited.

At the time, Mary said he wasn't satisfied with the amount of expense money that the Westbury, L. I., track was giving him. He also said that he did not think that the International was really a "world championship race" because all the horses were not world champions. Mary said, "If they (Roosevelt management) give me a proposition I like, I would consider the proposition."

Today, qualified last night for the International by easily winning the \$50,000 American Trotting championship at Roosevelt.

Other horses in the field are: Lyon of Sweden; Fresh Yankee of Canada; Barabehn of Italy and New Zealand's Stylish Major.

Lyon, a 6-year-old bay stallion, is owned by two businessmen from Karlstad, Sweden—Stig Johansson and Sven Kvarnstrom. He will be driven by Ole Ristrand, 29, one of the best on the Gothenburg circuit.

Barabehn, a two-time victory over Une de Mai, the leading horse in Italy. He has earnings of \$235,000, with more than \$65,000 this year. Glad-Carlo Baldi will drive the 7-year-old stallion. Giuseppe Biasucci an engineer involved in road-building, owns the horse.

Stylish Major, a 9-year-old gelding, has been leased to Mike Penta of Freeport, L.I. Billy Hudson has been training and driving the New Zealand-bred gelding since he arrived in New York eight weeks ago. He recently won a race at Monticello Raceway.

Fresh Yankee is the perennial competitor in the International. She qualified for the big race by beating four others in the Canadian Championship Tuesday night. The mare was third in 1968 and 1969 and finished second three years ago. Joe O'Brien drove the mare, who is owned by Duncan MacDonald of Nova Scotia.

Mares carry a four-race winning streak into this race. Ambro Flight, Roquepine twice and Une de Mai have taken the last four editions.

A Rich Combination. PARIS, July 12 (NYT)—Tys Saint-Martin, the French champion jockey, has signed a three-year contract to ride for the 300-horse stable of Daniel Wildenstein, the art dealer and philanthropist, it was announced here today.

The contract creates a formidable team. The biggest owner in Europe now won more than \$1,000,000 in purses in 1969, and the brilliant jockey, who has won more than 1,200 races in the last 12 years.

For Wildenstein, the arrangement was "the realization of a long-time dream."

## Matchup of Perry Brothers Would Add All-Star Spice

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT)—Baseball, which has been known to ignore or fail to see ways of stirring additional interest in itself, likely will see another imaginative opportunity to do so.

Unless something happens to change the minds of Gil Hodges and Earl Weaver, the managers, Tom Seaver and Jim Palmer will be the starting pitchers in the All-Star Game.

Among their other pitchers, though, Hodges and Weaver have the ingredients to add a bit of spice to an already lustrous production.

They could start the brothers Perry against each other—Gaylord of the San Francisco Giants for the National and Jim of the Minnesota Twins for the American.

The potential of a brotherly matchup, which would be the first in All-Star history, was created last Wednesday when both pitchers were named to their respective All-Star squads.

Several hours later each won his 15th game of the season.

"I never dreamed that both of us would be pitching in the All-Star Game sometime," 34-year-old Jim said after hearing the Athletics in Oakland, where he has been since he was 19.

He was in an exhibition game several years ago in San Diego. We both went nine innings and I won, 4-3.

"The only time we played together was one year in high school in Williamson (N. C.) when we won the state title. I was in the 11th grade and Gaylord in the ninth."

Now they're both in the All-Star Game, but if they pitch will be against each other?

While the Perrys are in different leagues, Ron Parranotto, Jim's teammate, believes he's in the wrong league.

"I'm always in the wrong league," the Twins' talented relief pitcher said. "When I was in the National League, the Americans selected a relief pitcher for the All-Star Game. Now I'm in the American League and the National League takes two relief pitchers for this year's game."

'Ball Four' Is a Hit. HOUSTON, July 12 (UPI)—"Ball Four," the controversial book about life in the world of baseball written by Houston Astros pitcher Jim Bouton, currently is the No. 2 best selling book in Houston. The only book selling faster than Bouton's is "Everything You Wanted to Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask."

## Major League Standings

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Baltimore	52	32	.617	—
New York	46	38	.552	6 1/2
Boston	43	41	.506	10
Cleveland	38	46	.447	14 1/2
Washington	38	46	.447	15

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
West				
Minnesota	54	27	.667	—
California	50	31	.617	6
Kansas City	33	48	.402	23 1/2
Chicago	31	50	.383	25 1/2
St. Louis	30	51	.366	26 1/2

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Baltimore	47	35	.573	—
New York	42	40	.512	5 1/2
Boston	42	40	.512	5 1/2
Cleveland	38	44	.463	9
Washington	35	47	.427	12 1/2

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## Sunday: Mets Lose 3d Straight to Expos

# Pirates Beat Cards As Oliver Connects

ST. LOUIS, July 12 (AP)—Al Oliver snapped a 4-4 tie with a leadoff homer in the tenth inning today and the St. Louis Cardinals moved to a 6-5 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Pirates added two more in the tenth on a triple by Manny Sanguillen, a walk and RBI singles by John Jeter and Matty Alou.

The Cards came back with two runs in their half of the tenth on singles by Mike Shannon, Lou Brock and Vic Davalillo and an error before Bruce Dal Canton, the third pitcher of the inning, got Richie Allen on a grounder to short for the final out with runners on first and second.

The victory, which gave Pittsburgh a sweep of the four-game series, was the Pirates' 17th in 21 games and gave them a one-game lead in the National League East over the New York Mets, who lost to Montreal.

Expos 5, Mets 3. Pitcher Ray Sadecki committed a two-out error in the ninth inning and then allowed the tie-breaking run to score on a wild pitch as Montreal defeated New York, 5-3.

Gary Sutherland began the two-run uprising with a two-out single and took second on a wild pitch. Sadecki, 7-5, then bobbled Adolfo Phillips' grounder as Sutherland went to third. He raced home on another wild pitch and Rusty Staub singled to score Phillips. It was Montreal's third straight triumph over the Mets and the eighth in 12 meetings this season with the world champions.

Reds 6, Braves 5. Lee Maye's 20th homer, a two-run blast to center field in the eighth inning, sent Cincinnati past Atlanta, 6-5, for its third straight triumph over the Braves.

Maye cracked the homer off reliever Pat Jarvis, 6-7, and scored Tony Perez, who started the inning with a single.

Cubs 16, Phillies 2. Jim Hickman drove in four runs on a sacrifice fly and a pair of singles to lead Ken Holtzman, Chicago, to a 10-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Hickman drove in the first run of the game with a sacrifice fly in the first inning and Ron Santo followed with a run-scoring single to give the Cubs a 5-0 lead. The Cubs picked up another run in the third on a triple by Cito James and a two-out single by Jack Ellett and then wrapped it up in the sixth with a three-run fly capped by Hickman's two-run single.

Astros 5, Giants 1. Doug Rader's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth brought Houston an 8-7 comeback victory over San Francisco.

With one out, Jesus Alou doubled in the ninth and moved to third on a wild pitch. Then after Joe Morgan walked, Jim Wynn singled in a run to tie it 7-7 and then, after a walk, Rader won it. The Giants had taken a 7-5 lead with five runs in the eighth and one in the 10th as Willie Mays got his 2,988th hit.

Detroit 7, Orioles 3. Detroit tagged Dave McNally for seven runs in the first three innings and went on to win a protested game from Baltimore, 7-3, in the first game of a double-header.

The Orioles played the game under official protest by manager Earl Weaver after a hectic Detroit three-inning game, getting two hits, three sacrifice bunts and a sacrifice fly.

The three sacrifice bunts tied a major league record and on one of them by Mickey Lolich, Baltimore catcher Andy Etchebarren threw the ball away at first for an error. Weaver protested that Lolich interfered on the play.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 7. Matty Alou tripled home the tying run and scored the winning run on a force play in the ninth inning last night to give Pittsburgh an 8-7 victory over St. Louis that moved the Pirates into first place in the National League's East Division.

Expos 6, Mets 2. Rusty Staub blasted two of visiting Montreal's four home runs and the Expos dropped New York out of first place with a 8-2 victory.

Astros 5, Giants 1. John Edwards' sacrifice fly scored Cesar Cedeno in the 14th inning to give Houston a 5-4 14th-inning victory over San Francisco. The Astros got 21 hits to the Giants' nine and set a major league record by leaving 25 men on base.

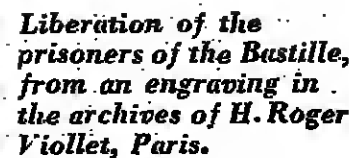
Reds 7, Braves 6. Pete Rose's seventh straight single over a two-game stretch and Tony Perez's 20th home run helped Cincinnati to a 7-6 victory over Atlanta. Orlando Cepeda opened the Atlanta ninth with his 2,900th career hit after hitting his fourth homer in three days, a two-run blast, in the second.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3. Clarence Gaston hammered a lead-off homer in the ninth to push San Diego past Los Angeles, 4-3. Gaston's home run—his 16th—was hit off relief pitcher Jim Brewer, who suffered his first defeat.

Phillies 10, Cubs 4. Tony Taylor's two-run triple and two hits by Larry Bowa highlighted a seven-run ninth inning that carried Philadelphia past Chicago, 10-4.

Red Sox 6, Indians 2. Tony Conigliaro and Rico Petrocelli backed up Ray Culp's eight-hit pitching with home runs to lead Boston to a 6-2 victory over Cleveland in the first game of a double-header.





## *The Three Fateful Days in July, 1789*

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